THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXV. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912 NO. 25

ASSESSMENT FOR THE NEW BRIDGE

Waukegan Taxpayers Receive Assessment Notice for New Bridge

HAVE TEN YEARS TO PAY IN

Assessment Made on Public Benefits Rather Than on Property Valuations; To Cost $74,084.88

Tuesday Waukegan tax-payers received their formal notices announcing the amounts they had been asesssed in connections with the improvement of the Genesee street bridge, a project which is to cost $74,084.88.

"Some complaints were heard from persons who evidently do not understand just how the assessments are reached. The assessments are made on the basis of public benefits on each piece of property in the city and not as to property valuation. The persons who spread the assessment toiled hard trying to equalize the assesments and natually they could not please everybody," said a city official.

In connection with the proposed improvement we learn some interesting facts. The North-Western and the E. J. & E. officals were seen by the city officials and they agreed to pay a fair public benefit assessments towards the bridge as property owners in the city. The C. & M., electric, however, being in the hands of the receiver, refused absolutely to pay a cent despite frequent visits of the city officials to their office in urging the receivers to join in the improvement.

However, as the road is in the receivers's hands the city could not force action by the federal court or else be held in contempet of court. And they allowed matters to be held in abeyance. However, after all, city officials feel that it may be better that it is so, with reference to the electric road because of the facts that the company's franchise will have expired within a year or so after the bridge is completed. Then the company will be seeking a new grant and the city will be able to demand a fair payment toward the bridge if the franchise is renewed.

In case the company was assessed and paid the assessment now, the amount would be very small compaired to what the city can demand when a new franchise is asked, there is no comparison state the city officials and they are borne out by other thoughtful citizens. Thus, they argue, it is better after all that the electric is now let off with a small assessment but it is held over them till they ask a new grant

The assessment would only be for the benefit derived by the road for the short life of its present franchise.

And, when the franchise matter comes up, the voters of the city will decide at the ballot what they wish the commissioners to do in the metter—the commissioners themselves are powerless to take decisive action.

No contract for the bridge has as yet been let. The asseesment has not yet been confirmed but application for confirmation will be made in County Court on March 6.

The first installment of the assessment, notice of which was sent out this week is not due until Jan. 1, 1913 and runs for ten years.

JAY GRAHAM WINS MORE HONORS IN KANSAS SHOOT

A telegram from Jay Grahm, who is in Kansa City, attending the Western handicap shoot, in which national shooters have taken part, states that he carried three big honors in the big contest, as follows:

He won the Western handicap.

He won the first prize on target shooting.

He won first prize on live birds.

He could not have won much more and, in winning these honors, he has established a record which will be hard to beat.

Poor Sustenance.

Hope soon grows gaunt when it is fed on nothing but promises.

MEN REFUSED PASSES

Soldiers at Fort Sheridan are not Allowed to Leave Post

Fort Sheridan Wednesday morning was in fever of excitement, following the orders received from the department head quarters at Chicago that no passes should be issued to the soldiers until further notice from the department

This order was issued in order that all soldiers may be at the post and ready to leave the barracks on the notice of a few hours, ready to go down to Mexico and protect the interests of Uncle Sam along the border. Several regiments have already been ordered to Mexico from the posts in various parts of the county but Fort Sheridan was left out when the detail was made

Last night was the first intimation that the soldiers at the post recieved that there was "something doing" in the war circles of the country. One or two Soldiers who desired to go to Chicago to spend the night, were informed that orders had been recieved from department headquarters stopping all passes from Fort Sheridan until further notice.

At the post it was stated that there was no reason which could be assigned for the order, except the possibility of moving down to Mexico, where a mobilization of the troops of the country is taking place. The soldiers there are awaiting orders to move with anxiety, as they have been at the fort for several years, and are desirous of going to fields where there is more excitement, and more to be done.

All branches of the army at the fort are effected by the order. The Twenty-Seventh Infantry, which has been at the fort the longest, is slated for foreign service, but the orders to Mexico will remove the possibility of a trip to the Philippines, or some other foriegn field until after the trouble along the border is over.

It is expected that there will be much actual fighting, but the wiry little Mexican is belived to have "fetched a kick" on Uncle Sam's pet corn; and dire results will follow if another is made.

MEETS DEATH ON RAIL

Tower Man at Lake Bluff Struck by Northwetern Train

Wednesday afternoon the 3:42 train at Lake Bluff ran down and killed J. G. Brice, one of the North-western tower men at that place, aged 50 years.

He was just going to work, his hours being from 4 to 11 o'clock,

Just how he was caught on the tracks is not known. He leaves a wife and daughter. The remains were taken to Waukegan.

Brice should have been familiar with the trains passing the point because he had worked in the tower for some weeks, his duties being to direct the trains over the two divisions which merge at Lake Bluff tower.

Mr. Brice formerly was a tower man at Upton, but recently was transferred to Lake Bluff. It is supposed that he was trying to put the gates down, which had become clogged with the snow, when the train struck him although these details have not yet been brought out.

MESSAGE FROM MISSIONERY IN CHINA

Mr. W. J. Coole, car proprietor, Douglas, has just received a postcard of an intereatign nature, from his cousin T. H. Coole. This gentleman left the Island some years ago for Kansas, U. S. A., where he studied medecine, and from there he was sent to China as a medical missionery. He appears to be now situated right in the heart of the disturbed districts. On the postcard he says: "We are now in comparative safety. I brought the women and children of our mission down here last week Everything is quiet here just now. The Viceroy committed suicide. The Tartar General was captured by four school boys after the battle and was killed later. I have stood my turn at guard duty and also in Red Cross work and have been over the battle ground."

The foregoing was written from China and sent to the Isle of Man and from there it traveled to America and this week was handed to the News. The writer is a cousin of Thos. Coole of Antioch and was a graduate of the Baker University of Baldwin, Kan. He has a number of friends in this vicinity having spent some time here previous to leaving for China where he was appointed superintendent of a hospital.

A Weakness.

"How could I swear when there was no one to swear at," asked a defendant in a police court. Some people cannot do anything without an audience.

SENATOR SMALL OPENS CAMPAIGN

Begins Speaking Tour by Delivering Speeches in La Salle County, Monday

GOOD CROWDS GREET HIM

Attacks Deneen for His Extravigance in the Administration of the Affairs of This Great State

Senator Len Small of Kankakee opened his speaking campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor in La Salle county Monday. He spoke at Mendota in the afternoon and closed the day's campaigning over the county with a meeting in the opera house at night in LaSalle.

Good crowds were out at the principal towns. The opera-house was filled with an audience that warmed up to the speakers repeatedly.

Senator Small went after Governor Deneen in both speeches. He attacked the Governor's record of extravagance. He declared that Deneen had been the most expensive chief executive the taxpayers of Illinois ever put in office.

He read from the official figures to show that the expenses of the state government under the Deneen regime had practically doubled in the seven years, jumping from about $14,000,000 biennially under his predecessor to nearly $30,000,000 biennially as disclosed by the appropriation bills put through the last General Assembly.

Senator Small charged the Governor with not only having placed a heavy yoke on the necks of the taxpayers of the state but with having disrupted the Republican party and caused it to be torn into factions. He said the Governor had been a great handicap to the progress of the party, and by injecting his Chicago ideas had arrayed brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor until Illinois was now one great armed camp, with confusion and chaos and bitterness prevailing everywhere.

Mr. Small pleaded for the Republicans of the state to gather again under the party banner, to wipe out the factionalism, to get back on the foundation of a representative system of government and to march shoulder to shoulder for the rehabilitation of the forces that once made Illinois one of the banner Republican commonwealths of the country.

Mr. Small pledged himself to a strictly business administration if nominated and elected Governor of the state. He said that all frills and fads would be cut out and that the office of the chief executive would be run as any great business office should be run. He told his hearers that he was a practical man and that while he was not a howling success, perhaps, as a stump speaker, he did know something about economy, fair dealing and business methods, and that these things would occupy his entire attention in place of the peanut politics that has prevailed in Springfield for the past seven years.

BOND SIGNERS ARE DEFENDANTS IN DAMAGE SUIT

States Attorney Ralph Dady and Corporation Counsel Arthur Bulkley, representing the city of Waukegan, Tuesday started suit against the $30,000 bond of Jerome Biddlecom and Chancey J. Jones which was given by them in the case of Asahel G. Stevens, the former city collector. In the suit it is alleged that Steven's is about $40,000 short, which it is charged that he and his bondsmen have refused to turn over to the city.

This is the first action taken by the city to collect Steven's alleged shortage, the matter having first been given out after Young and company of Chicaga had oompleted their audit of the city books.

The bill relates that in view of the fact that Stevens failed to make a proper settlement with the city that his bondsmen are responsible. The bill further relates that although these bondsmen have been asked to do so that they have refused to make good the amount.

PARCEL POST TO BE TRIED

Limited to Rnral Routes for Trial from July 1st to June 30, 1914

APPROPRIATE$270,000,000

House Committee, by Almost Unanimous Vote, Urges Test of Parcel Post on the Rural Routes

The house committee on postoffic and post roads by an almost unanimous vote inserted in the postoffice appropriation bill for the next fiscal year a provision for a limited parcels post. This bill carries a total appropriation of about $270,000,000.

Beginning July 1 next and until June 30, 1914, the bill provides for a limited parcels post, pending the investigation of the general parcels post question by a commission which is recommended and which would be expected to report to congress well within the two year poriod.

The limited parcels post is defined as follows:

"That on all rural mail delivery routes of the United States until June 30, 1914, the postmaster at the starting point of such route shall receive and deliver to the carrier or carriers of said routes all articles, parcels, or packages not prohibited to the mails by law and falling under the definiton of fourth class matter and not weighing in excess of eleven pounds, for transportation and delivery on said routes only: and the carriers shall receive at intermediate points on all rural routes such mail matter of the fourth class for delivery on their respective routes only.

"Postage shall be paid on all articles, parcels, or packages entitled for transportation under the provisions of this act as matter of the fourth class on rural mail delivery routes only at the following rates: One cent for each two ounces or less, 2 cents for more than two ounces but not more than four ounces, 3 cents for more than four ounces but not more than eight ounces, 4 cents for more than eight ounces but not more than twelve ounces, 5 cents for more than twelve ounces but not more than a pound, and 2 cents per pound for each additional pound or fraction thereof up to and including a total of eleven pounds."

This would make the maximum charge for a parcel over the rural post 25 cents.

Another interesting provision of the bill is that it reduces the general fourth class rate to 12 cents a pound and increases the limit of weight to eleven pounds, the rate now being 16 cents and the limit four pounds.

Under existing conditions, Uncle Sam often carries parcels through his mails for foreign senders and receivers at a lower rate than he charges his own citizens for domestic services and of weight than would be permissibie at home.

SUBURBAN TRAIN FROM CHICAGO TO ANTIOCH

The people of Rockefeller have started a move which we think is one of the best that has been put forth in many moons. The idea of the committee of the town which bears the millionares name is to petition the officials of the Soo line to run a suburban train from Chicago to Antioch. At a meeting held recently where Mr. Pond was present the members received encouragement and they are now seeking to interest the people of all the towns along the line, from which it is their intention to select a committee to go to St. Paul, to put their case before officials. This was the advice given them by Mr. Pond. It is needless to say that the project will meet with the approval of all the traveling public, and the Times will be glad to assist in any manner possible to bring about the desired results. As we understand the situation, the Soo will soon be running to the new depot which is down town in Chicago which will be a great convience to the people who transact business in Chicago daily or weekly.—Grayslake Times.

Discipline and Efficiency.

Discipline is the root and foundation of efficiency.

THREE HOUSES ENTERED

Robbers Leave No Clue After Entering Three Houses and Escaping

During Monday night, three men entered houses in Lake Forest being scared away from one and ransacking the other two.

The houses entered were: Prof. H. W. Wright's, Alec Kelly's and Rev. Thos. Quayle.

At the home of Kelly, the men, supposed to be three in number were heard and the family scared them away. From the Kelly home they went to the Wright home where they gained an entrance and upon getting hold of Mr. Wright's trousers and underdrawers they left, taking what money they found in the trousers' pocket.

From the Wright home the robbers went to the home of the Rev. Thos. Quayle, who is secretary of the Lake county Law and Order league. There they ransacked the house and the ever alert Mr. Quayle, whose eagle eye has detected many a blind pig in Lake county, slept throughout their visit. In fact he did not know of the invasion of his home until he was later informed by the police, who to Mr. Quayle's amazement found the trousers and underwear stolen from the Wright home on his (Quayle's) front steps. The thieves obtained about $6 at the Quayle home.

From what can be learned at the Wright and Kelly home, it is believed there were three men in the robber band.

A couple of broken windows in the new home of county surveyor James Anderson indicated that the robbers had also started to break into the place but were evidently scared away.

The robbers left no clue at any of the places visited excepting a pair of ten cent canvas gloves which were found at the Wright home. That the men were after money only, is indicated by the fact that, so far, nothing else has been missed from any of the homes visited.

CORN SHREDER VICTIM

Floyd Metcalf of Gurnee Loses Arm and Lockjaw Results

Lloyd Metcalf, eighteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Metcalf of Gurnee, died at the Jane McAllister hospital Wednesday morning at 12:30 o'clock from the effects of tetanus, induced by the loss of an arm in the corn shredder a week ago.

Metcalf was working on his father's farm, operating a corn shredder last week Thursday. In some manner his clothing became entangled in the knives drawing his right arm into the machine. He was taken to the hospital where it was found that it was necessary to amputate that member.

This was done and the young man rallied from the operation. But on Monday symptoms of tetanus developed and despite the efforts of all, the jaws of the boy set tightly Monday morning.

From that time on, it was seen that the fight against the tetanus germs was likely to prove unavailing. Death came shortly after midnight.

Floyd Metcalf was born in Lake county, and has spent his entire life here, as has his father. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been made.

Albastross Given to Museum.

A fine specimen of the wandering albatross, caught on the Pacific coast, has been presented to the national history department of Golden Gate Park Memorial museum by J. B. Williams of San Francisco. It stands five feet in height from back to tail, and the distance from tip to tip of its wings measures nine feet.

Found Better Occupation.

"How is it that Rufus never takes you to the theater any more?" "Well, you see, one evening it rained and so we sat in the parlor." "Yes?" "Well, ever since that we—oh, I don't know, but don't you think that theaters are an awful bore?"—Cornell Widow.

Ability Must Be Paid For.

There is an old saying that the gods sell us all the good they give us. The man of the most ability does not have it bestowed upon him without a price, and that price is self-control—a thing to be worked for laboriously, but which obtained is the first of faculties.

No Time to Quit.

A local judge has refused to divorce a couple who lived together for 40 years and then parted. We agree with the court that marriage has no business having a second childhood.—Los Angeles Times.

London's Miles of Water Mains.

The water mains of London aggregate 6,000 miles—twice the width of the Atlantic ocean.

FIRE LOSS TO PLANT IS $40,000

Fire Is Supposed To Have Started From An Explosion In the Tower

ONLY ONE MAN AT WORK

The Loss Is Considered the Easiest That Could Have Fallen the Plant As the Remainder Of the Plant Is At Work

Fire, due to an explosion in the tower of the dry starch mill at the plant of the Corn Products company on Market street Waukegan caused the partial destruction of the mill Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, entailling a loss which, it is stated, will be under $40,000, fully insured.

The fire will not interfere with the operation of the remaining of the big factory—it will merely prevent the local plant turning out dry starch for the time being.

One man, a foreigner, and the only one working in the tower of the building, was burned about the head and hands, but not seriously.

The building stood on the edge of the lake, east of the E., J. & E tracks, and was quit isolated from the main buildings of the plant, along runway, elevated about twenty feet connecting it with the dry starch house, about 200 feet away to the west.

The quick work of the sprinkling system of the factory saved the runway between the two buildings, for, while the fire started to travel across the runway to the starch house, the sprinklers checked it until the firemen were able to turn in an fight it more effectively. The dry starch building caught on fire once but was extinguished, the city firemen and the factory's local department devoted their efforts to save this building, as well as Dextrime plant which stands adjoining. Their unceasing efforts availed much for the sparks flew about the place in great qantities as they were thrown off the burning structure It seemed quite remarkable that more serious results did not occur, considering the way the flames shot up and the sparks were carried about the grounds. The building, standing right on the edge of the lake, was right where the winds sweeping off the lake caught the flames and sparks and carried them a long distance.

That system prevails in a large plant like the sugar refinery was evidenced when it was noticed that the remainder of the hugh refinery was running despite the bad fire in another portion of the grounds. Supt Ebert was remarked to on this feature and herepiled: "It would be very dangerous to shut the rest of the plant down suddenly; the breaking of steam pipes might cause great damage so the only thing to do is to keep going."

It is impossible to state just how the fire started but the fact is that an explosion occured, felt even in town by some persons. The belief of employes and officials is that some hard substance, such as a nail or a peice of iron, got into the mesh of the mills used in pulverizing the starch, caused a spark and the explosion then followed. The foreigner employed in the room made his escape quickly, sustaining but a bruises few on the forehead and arms.

Supt. Ebert of the Corn Products company made a statement that the loss will likely aggregate $40,000, $20,000 on building and $20,000 on machinery and so forth.

He added: "It will not interfere with operations of the plant and by midnight we expect to have the dry starch house running as usual. I can say nothing about rebuilding the starch mill for there are some plants where our company makes dry starch but does not pulverize it and they may decide not to rebuild here. I am not in position to say one way or the other."

Count's Witty Reply.

The royal band was playing for the king, Louis XIV., the "Miserere of Lully." The king was on his knees and so was the whole court. His majesty kept the awkward attitude until the end of the hymn. After rising, the king turned to the Count de Grammont and asked how he found the music. "Very sweet to the ear, sire, but very hard on the knees."

ARREST "BIG" MEN

GOVERNMENT TAKES SIMULTANEOUS ACTION IN APPREHENSION OF LABOR LEADERS.

TRIAL IS SET FOR MARCH 12

Those In Custody Are Charged With Being Participants In Dynamite Conspiracy—Are Either Behind Prison Bars or Have Given Bonds.

Chicago.—At a given signal the long arm of the United States government reached out and closed the net which for months a federal grand jury in Indianapolis, Ind., has been laying for the alleged participants in the dynamite conspiracy.

The general text of the indictment reads:

"That on December 1, 1906, said persons unlawfully, knowingly, willfully and feloniously did then and there conspire, combine, confederate and agree together with certain divers other persons, whose names are unknown to the grand jurors aforesaid to commit an offense against the United States, to-wit: To transport, carry and convey explosives, to-wit—dynamite and nitroglycerin—between a place in one state and places in other states against the peace and dignity of the United States."

List of Those Arrested.

In Chicago—Richard H. Houlihan, business agent Chicago local No. 1; William Schoupe, former business agent of local No. 1; James Coughlin, member of Iron Workers' union; James Cooney, business agent.

In Indianapolis, Ind.—President Frank M. Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Workers, lives in Chicago; Spurgeon P. Mathews, business agent of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Herbert S. Hockin of Detroit, secretary-treasurer of the International association and successor to J. J. McNamara in that position; John T. Butler of Buffalo, first vice-president of the International association; Fred Sherman, local business agent.

In St. Louis—John Barry, former business agent of the iron workers; Paul Morrin, active in raising the defense fund for the McNamaras, and business agent of local No. 18.

In Detroit—Charles W. Wachmeister, former business agent, now in contracting business.

In Kansas City—W. Bert Brown, labor leader; W. J. McCain, business agent, McCain was successor to Brown, the business agent, at the time the $1,000,000 Armour, Swift and Burlington bridge over the Missouri river was dynamited in August, 1910.

In Milwaukee—W. E. Redding, business agent; Herman G. Sieffert.

In Syracuse, N. Y.—E. E. Phillips, former secretary of the Iron Workers' union; John Carroll, to whom Phillips' books were surrendered when his term of office expired.

In New York—Frank C. Webb, former member of the executive board of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Patrick F. Farrell, said to be a former member of the executive committee of the International association; Daniel Brophy, members of local No. 35 in Brooklyn, former member international executive committee.

In Philadelphia—Michael J. Cuname, business agent.

In Cleveland, O.—Peter J. Smith, former business agent; George ("Nipper") Anderson, walking delegate.

In Springfield, Ill.—A. J. Kavanaugh, iron worker employed by the Springfield Bridge and Iron company; M. L. Pennell.

In Duluth, Minn.—Fred Mooney, iron worker.

In Peoria, Ill.—"Ed" Smythe, business agent of the iron workers and president of the Peoria Building Trades council; James E. Ray, president of Iron Workers' union.

In Davenport, Ia.—Daniel Buckley, business agent, iron workers.

In Scranton, Pa.—M. J. Hannon, former business agent of the iron workers, now agent of the Central Labor union.

In Minneapolis, Minn.—Charles M. Beum, business agent and secretary of the Minneapolis Building Trades council.

Chicago.—John W. Irwin, former recording secretary of the Peoria (Ill.) local, structural iron workers, and one of the most widely sought labor men indicted by the Indianapolis federal grand jury in the dynamite plots, was arrested here by Deputy United States Marshal William Crowley.

Irwin was arraigned before United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote, who released him on a temporary bond of $5,000.

Germany Is Still Bitter.

Berlin.—The bitterness against Great Britain evoked by the Moroccan incident has not yet passed away. References in the reichstag to the British secretary for war's mission were unmistakably cool except on the part of the Socialists, who favor better relations between Germany and Great Britain.

Pinchot Switches to Roosevelt.

Washington.—Gifford Pinchot announced officially here that he intends to follow La Follette no longer, but will hereafter be found earnestly advocating the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for president.

Wealthy Lawyer Commits Suicide.

New York.—In a fit of despondency brought [illegible] by domestic troubles, George [illegible], a wealthy young lawyer of th[illegible] Pinchot and killed himself [illegible] presence of his mother here.

HAY BILL IS PASSED

REORGANIZATION MEASURE TO MAKE CHANGES IN ARMY.

Five Cavalry Regiments Are Ordered Stricken From the Rolls—Appropriation of $86,853,757.

Washington.—The Hay army reorganization bill, carrying an appropriation of $86,853,757 and abolishing five regiments of cavalry, providing for five-year enlistments and the consolidation of adjutant generals, inspector generals and chief of staff officers into a general staff bureau, passed the house. No roll call was taken, but a previous vote sending the bill to committee, which was lost by 116 to 182, is taken as the record vote.

When the measure came up before the house separate votes were called on the cavalry amendment and the five-year enlistment provision. The cavalry amendment was adopted by a vote of 166 to 112 and the five-year enlistment provision by a vote of 146 to 134.

AINSWORTH LEAVES THE ARMY

Adjutant General Is to Be Allowed to Retire, and There Will Be No Court-Martial.

Washington.—Adjt. Gen. Fred G. Ainsworth, who was relieved from duty at the war department, was notified that President Taft had approved his application for retirement, which means there will be no court-martial on charges which were said to be pending against him.

General Ainsworth's request for retirement was made in a letter to Colonel McCain, acting adjutant general. This letter was made public, and read as follows:

"Having served continuously for thirty-seven years as a commissioned officer of the army, and being worn with the heavy burden of care and responsibility that I have borne for many of these years, I do not desire, in any circumstances to retain longer the position I now hold on the active list of the army. I therefore respectfully asked to be retired from active service and to be placed on the retired list under section 1243 of the revised statutes."

So far as the official records of the war department now show, there are no charges of any nature pending against General Ainsworth.

COULON VICTOR OVER BURNS

Bantam Champion Retains Title In Fierce Twenty-Round Battle at New Orleans.

New Orleans.—Johnny Coulon of Chicago is still the bantamweight king. The champion successfully defended his title against Frankie Burns of Jersey City in a hard-fought twenty-round battle before the West Side Athletic club. Coulon was given a justly earned decision over the eastern crack by Referee Harry Stout at the end of an hour's hard fighting.

The fight was undoubtedly the greatest bantamweight championship contest in the history of the game. A crowd of over 8,000 fans yelled and raved as the splendid little boxers battled like madmen all the way.

The betting before the battle was 9 to 5 and 2 to 1 that Coulon would win.

At the end of the bout Burns was cheered by some of the men who bet against him because of the great showing he made. Burns went to the floor in the last round or he might have been given a draw.

Champion Coulon had a hard task. He battled Burns, who was at 116 pounds, while Coulon weighed only 111 and a fraction. Burns had the advantage in weight, height and reach.

MUST MAKE PLEDGES GOOD

Supreme Court of Georgia Makes Decision of Far-Reaching Importance In Church Cases.

Atlanta, Ga.—All pledges of money to a church are legal and must be paid, according to a decision handed down by Georgia's supreme court in the case of the Georgia Baptist assembly against W. G. Owenby. Owenby had promised to pay $500 if the assembly would locate its chautauqua at Blue Ridge, Fannin county. This was done and he was called upon to pay. He demurred, but he must do so and pay interest as well.

RUSSIA'S STAND SEEMS FINAL

Czar's Government Persists In Its Refusal to Admit American Citizens of Jewish Birth.

Washington.—In the negotiations now under way for a treaty to replace the abrogated treaty of 1832, the government of Russia has refused to consider the admission to that country of American citizens of Jewish birth. While perfectly willing to agree to a suitable treaty that will deal with commerce alone, Russia, it is stated, has informed the United States that she is not able to recede from a position that she has defended so long and so earnestly.

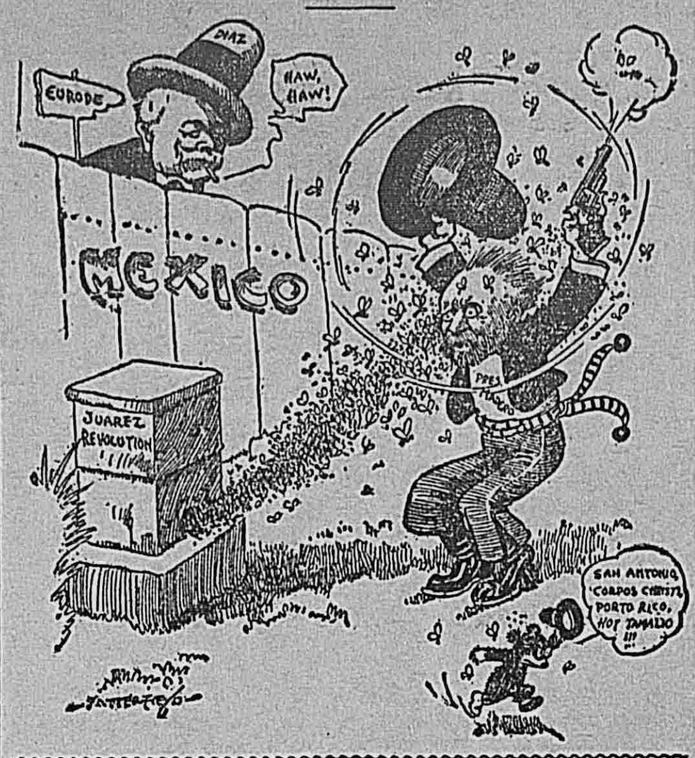
Americans Honor Charcot.

Paris.—Dr. Jean Charcot has been officially notified that the American Geographical society of New York had bestowed on him the Cullum gold medal, the highest distinction offered to polar explorers.

Lehigh Train Is Derailed.

Syracuse, N. Y.—A passenger train on the Aurora division of the Lehigh Valley railroad, consisting of three cars, was derailed at Chittenango Falls. Nine persons were slightly injured.

IT'S DIFFERENT NOW



KNOX NOT WANTED

COLOMBIA ENVOY SAYS SECRETARY'S VISIT TO HIS COUNTRY IS UNDESIRABLE.

BREAK IN RELATIONS SEEN

Minister to U. S. Sends Unofficial Protest to State Department That Cabinet Member Eliminate Trip to Cartagena—Note Considered Insult.

Washington.—The capital is aghast over the extraordinary action of Senor Pedro del Ospina, minister of Colombia to the United States, in making public a formal note he had sent to Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson saying the proposed visit of Secretary of State Knox to his country on the latter's projected southern trip, might be "inopportune."

The Colombian minister, first drawing attention to the fact that the views are his own, and not officially those of the government, seriously criticises the United States for not submitting to arbitration the differences with Colombia growing out of this government's acquisition of the Panama canal zone.

Inasmuch as the letter admittedly is the personal expression of the minister, written without having communicated with his government, it was received at the state department in the nature of a personal insult to this government.

In diplomatic circles it was believed that Colombia, smarting under eight years of ineffectual attempts to secure arbitration of the canal zone differences, would confirm the unofficial views of her accredited representatives.

A more profound sensation is looked for, as it is believed that a termination of diplomatic relations between this country and Colombia is in prospect.

Acting Secretary Wilson had advised Senor Ospina of the probable itinerary of Secretary Knox. What is said to have particularly aroused the Colombian minister was a reference to the Republic of Panama in the itinerary, a country whose independence Colombia never has recognized.

He makes veiled reference to the long delay of the United States in answering several notes addressed to it, seeking arbitration, and charges that this government has discriminated against Colombia in failing to give her arbitration which the United States is now offering to other members of the family of the nations.

A tentative itinerary of Secretary Knox makes provision for a stop at Cartagena, Colombia, on March 25.

Senor Ospina was disposed to believe that his government would indicate to the United States that a visit from Secretary Knox would be untimely unless the secretary came prepared to promise an early arbitration of differences. He declared that his letter summed up the position of Colombia as conclusive.

Preparing for Big Strike.

Newcastle, England.—Active preparations for the national coal strike, which will involve 800,000 men and boys and which is called to begin March 1, were started by both miners and operators. This action followed a definite announcement from the local officers of the Federated Miners' union that the strike would go on as planned unless the government takes some drastic action in interference.

Tried to Kill His Wife.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Stanley Vekamas, a Pole, is under arrest here charged with driving nails into the spine of his wife in an attempt to kill her so that he might marry another. Mrs. Vekamas is hovering between life and death in the City hospital.

Rail Strike in Mexico.

Galveston, Tex.—American conductors and engineers have voted to strike on every road in Mexico. The result will be a tie-up of every line in that country.

HANG FIVE MURDERERS

CHICAGO ASSASSINS PAY PENALTY FOR CRIMES.

First Four Assassinated Truck Farmer—Fifth, a Negro, as Convicted on Finger Print Evidence.

Chicago.—Five Chicago murderers were hung in the Cook county jail here. This is the first time in the history of the county that so many were executed at the same time.

Among those executed was Thomas Jennings, a negro, the first slayer in criminal history ever arrested, convicted and executed on the evidence of his own finger prints. The others who suffered death were Frank and Ewald Shiblawski, Philip Sommerling and Thomas Schultz, convicted of slaying Fred W. Guelzow, Jr., a truck farmer. They kept up a bold front to the very day of death. They made a showing of bravado and joked with their visitors.

Members of the clergy remained with each man until the last. They took part in the death march and remained on the gallows during the executions.

All of the executions were concluded within an hour.

Governor Deneen, on the recommendation of the board of pardons, refused to commute the sentences of the quartette of slayers. Great efforts on the part of many prominent persons in Chicago, and more especially those engaged in settlement work on the West side, were made to have the sentences of Thomas Schultz and Frank Shiblawski commuted to life imprisonment.

POSTUM COMPANY WINS SUIT

Judgment for $50,000, Obtained by Robert J. Collier, Reversed by New York Supreme Court.

New York.—The appellate division of the supreme court reversed the judgment for $50,000 obtained by Robert J. Collier against the Postum company, limited, of Battle Creek, Mich., for alleged libel. The suit was based on various advertisements of the Postum company, published in reply to criticism in Collier's Weekly of the claim of the Postum company in advertising its products.

SNEAD ENDS HIS TESTIMONY

Slayer of Captain Boyce Says He Acted In Self-Defense, and Is Confident of Acquittal.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—After six and a half hours' ordeal on the witness stand, J. B. Snead, the millionaire Amarillo banker who killed Capt. A. G. Boyce here, finished his testimony and will not be recalled. He left the chair unshaken and confident of acquittal. The prisoner said the direct reason he killed Captain Boyce was to save himself.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB

Unidentified Black Is Hanged In Tennessee and His Body Riddled With Bullets.

Memphis, Tenn.—A mob near this city lynched an unidentified negro accused of having attacked a 16-year-old white girl. It is said the negro confessed in part.

A rope was tied about his neck, he was dragged to a bridge across a ranch of the Wolf river, hanged from the bridge and then the mob used his body for a pistol target.

Saw George Washington.

Bloomington, Ind.—"Aunt Granny Hafford," a negress, 116 years old, the oldest woman in the state, is dead here. Mrs. Hafford claimed that when she was eleven years old she saw George Washington. She was born in Richmond, Va., and was sold seven times into slavery.

John Nagel Gets Life Sentence.

Milwaukee.—John Nagel, convicted of the murder of Stephen Berger, was sentenced to state prison at Waupun for life.

STEPHENSON IS HIT

FIVE SENATORS FILE MINORITY REPORT AND DECLARE WISCONSIN MAN GUILTY.

SAYS CHARGES ARE PROVEN

Declare the Evidence Showed Conclusively That Voters Were Paid to Be at the Polls and Big Sums Spent.

Washington.—Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin is not entitled to his seat in the opinion of five members of the senate committee on privileges and elections, who filed a minority report with the senate. The majority report on the investigation of Senator Stephenson's campaign expenditures was submitted February 12. It held that the charges of corruption in the primary of 1908 were not proven.

The minority report is signed by Senators Kenyon, Clapp and Jones, Republicans, Lea and Kern, Democrats. It contends that enough evidence was adduced by the inquiry to warrant the senate in declaring Senator Stephenson's seat vacant.

Referring to the fact that the senator through his lieutenant spent $107,793 in his campaign and that candidates for the state legislature spent proportionately large sums, the report quotes from the majority report:

"Such expenditures were in violation of the fundamental principles underlying our system of government, which contemplated the selection of candidates by the electors and not by the selection of electors by the candidates."

Quoting again from the majority report, which after summarizing the election, declared that if they had been used by a candidate for a state office in Wisconsin "it would be difficult to justify such conduct under the laws of the state," the minority report continues:

"This statement we indorse. It warrants our opposition to the conclusion of the majority. If it would be difficult to justify a campaign like this by a candidate for a state office why is it not equally difficult to justify it on the part of Senator Stephenson? He was not compelled to go into the primary. He elected to do so and he should be held to the same degree of accountability as any other candidate in that primary.

"If he used methods—and the majority says he did—that it would be difficult to justify in behalf of a state candidate, then it is equally difficult for the senate to justify such conduct on the part of a candidate for a seat in this body and preserve its integrity and honor. In our judgment it cannot do it."

"All this is admitted," says the report, "and we feel that we have a right to assume from these admitted facts and actions that corrupt methods and practices were used in connection with said primary election. To hold otherwise is to establish a precedent that would authorize an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars to debauch the electorate to secure a seat in this body. To do this is to notify the world that we are careless as to whether seats in this body are to be bought and sold as so much merchandise to the man with the largest purse."

LAW OF INITIATIVE UPHELD

U. S. Supreme Court Holds Only Congress Can Change Referendum Statute of Oregon.

Washington.—The cause of direct legislation by the people won a decisive victory here when the Supreme court declared constitutional by implication the initiative and referendum amendment to the Oregon constitution. It refused to take jurisdiction of the test suits contesting validity of the legislation. Many states in which agitation for direct legislation is before the people are affected by the decision. Oregon's courts have declared constitutional the initiative and referendum, in two cases heard.

One was brought by the Pacific Coast Telephone and Telegraph company, which refused to pay a tax of two per cent. on its annual gross receipts, provided by a law adopted by the people under the direct legislation amendment. It held that the initiative and referendum were repugnant to the federal Constitution.

Justice White delivered the opinion.

"The issues are political and governmental, and not therefore within the reach of judicial power," he said. "It follows that the case presented is not within our jurisdiction, and the writ of error must therefore be and it is dismissed for want to jurisdiction."

The decision was unanimous, and leaves the Oregon laws in free and untrammeled operation until some hindering action is taken, if at all, by the national congress.

Pugilist Dies of Injuries.

Chicago.—Joe Ketchel, a Chicago pugilist, died in the United States Training Station hospital at North Chicago as a result of injuries believed to have been suffered in a boxing contest in which he engaged with "Billy" Walters.

Memorial University Is Sold.

Mason City, Ia.—The Memorial university of Mason City, founded by the sons of veterans, was sold to Archbishop Keane of the Catholic archdiocese of Dubuque.

TEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Restored at Last to Perfect Health by Doan's Kidney Pills.



Mrs. Narcissa Waggoner, Carterville, Ill., says: "Over ten years I suffered terribly with backache, headache, nervousness and dizziness. The kidney secretions were unnatural and gave me great trouble. One day I suddenly fell to the floor, where I lay for a long time unconscious. Three doctors who treated me, diagnosed my case as paralysis, and said they could do nothing for me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was permanently cured. I am stronger than before in years."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S. 50c. all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AS SCHEDULED.



Mr. Booze—Well—hic—you married me for better or worse—hic—didn't you?

Mrs. Booze—Yes, and I got the worst of it.

No Sale.

"Hill work?" replied the demonstrator, after Stiggins had inspected the new car carefully. "Hill work? Why that's our strong point, Mr. Stiggins. This car can climb a tree."

"Ha! hum!" demurred Stiggins. "Then I guess I'll look elsewhere. I never saw a car yet that climbed trees that was any good afterward."—Harper's Weekly.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Absent-Minded.

"I want a dog-collar, please."

"Yes'm. What size shirt does he wear?"—Life.

Cole's Carbolisalve quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Many a girl fails to select the right husband because she is afraid of being left.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

A man seldom worries about his character if his reputation is good.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The up-to-date waitress wears a fetching costume.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A milkman may be as rich as his cream and still not be wealthy.

Never Failing Crops Every Season a Good One Only the Purest Water Schools and Churches the Best Home of the Strawberry *Our Illustrated Book Sent FREE on Request.* Neosho Mo. Commercial Club	NEOSHO MO. IN THE HEART OF THE PURE WATER BELT

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You would not if you owned a HOME MUSIC BOX. Best and cheapest musical instrument made. No knowledge of music required. A child can play it. Customers delighted and say "expectations surpassed." Plays over 100 tunes—Popular, Sacred and Dance Music. Affords music for Entertainments. Earns its price in one night. Costs only $6 in fine case, with music, or sent on receipt of $2, balance payable upon receipt. Thousands of testimonials from pleased customers. Particulars for stamp. STANDARD MFG. CO., Dept. 12, 76 Park Place, P. O. Box 1179, New York City.

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Apple, $15.00 per 100		Plum, $10.00 per 100	
Peach, 6.00 " 100		Cherry, 8.00 " 100	
Pear, 12.00 " 100		Grapes, 4.00 " 100	

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25 CTS. PISO'S REMEDY 25 CTS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS



FREE

I want every person who is bilious, constipated or has any stomach or liver ailment to send for a free package of my Paw-Paw Pills. I want to prove that they positively cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching, Wind, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and are an infallible cure for Constipation. To do this I am willing to give millions of free packages. I take all the risk. Sold by druggists for 25 cents a vial. For free package address, Prof. Munyon, 53rd & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.



16 CENT SEED SALE

10,000 KERNELS OF Selected FERTILE SEEDS for 16c

1250 Lettuce	1000 Celery
250 Onion	100 Parsley
1000 Radish	500 Cabbage
100 Tomato	1000 Carrot
1750 Turnip	100 Melon

1700 Brilliant Flower Seeds, 50 sorts

Any one of these packages is worth the price we ask for the whole 10,000 kernels. It is merely our way of letting you test our seed—proving to you how mighty good they are.

Send 16 cents in stamps to-day and we will send you this great collection of seeds by return mail. We'll also mail you free our great 1913 catalog—if you ask for it—all postpaid.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
500 South Eighth Street La Crosse, Wis.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



ABSORBINE

Before After

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., liniment for mankind. For Strains, Painful Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Mean People.

Henry Russell, the head of the Boston opera, was describing his foreign tour in search of talent.

"They were mean people," he said of the singers of a certain city. "I could do no business with them. They thought only of money."

Mr. Russell smiled.

"They were as bad as the man who discovered the Blank theater fire.

"The first intimation the box office had of this fire came, at the end of the third act, from a fat man who bounded down the gallery stairs, stuck his face at the ticket window and shouted breathlessly:

"'Theater's afire! Gimme me money back!'"

Man and His Happiness.

"Man is the creator of his own happiness; it is the aroma of a life lived in harmony with high ideals. For what a man has, he may be dependent on others; what he is, rests with him alone. What he obtains in life is but acquisition; what he attains, is growth. Happiness is the soul's joy in the possession of the intangible."—From Self-Control, by William George Jordan.

Too Far for Business.

"I see King George's uncle is in New York."

"H'm! That's bad for George."

"Why so?"

"What will he do if he has occasion to go and see his uncle?"

From

Our Ovens To Your Table

Untouched by human hands—

Post Toasties

—the aristocrat of Ready-to-Serve foods.

A table dainty, made of white Indian corn—presenting delicious flavour and wholesome nourishment in new and appetizing form.

The steadily increasing sale of this food speaks volumes in behalf of its excellence.

An order for a package of Post Toasties from your grocer will provide a treat for the whole family.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited
Battle Creek, Michigan

ECHO OF CIVIL WAR

Swanson's Bill to Recompense Southern Officers.

"BLOODY SHIRT" DAYS OVER

Measure Makes Charges of Cruelty Against Federal General That Would Have Raised Storm In Congress Some Years Ago.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Occasionally in congress echoes are heard coming from Civil war days. Once on a time troubles growing out of the war between the states were a constant theme of oratory in congress. Those were what are known as the "bloody shirt" days, and old timers here say that it took only the mention of the previous sectional strife to stir things up and to put Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats into the ring to fight it out with bitter speeches as weapons. Now everything is changed, and it is not once in two years that anything approaching bitterness growing out of the Civil war is shown either in the house or in the senate.

During the war days there were Northern charges of extreme cruelty to Federal captives in Southern prisons. There was retort from the South that in a good many cases the North did not treat Confederate prisoners in accordance with the dictates of humanity and in the spirit of civilized warfare.

A day or two ago Senator Swanson of Virginia introduced a bill which, if it had been brought to public attention thirty years ago, would have raised a row. The Swanson measure was read twice and referred to the committee on claims, and its reading caused barely a ripple, although it had in it subject matter which years ago would have started the Northern and Southern brigadiers in congress on oratorical warfare.

Senator Swanson's bill asks that there be paid to certain surviving officers of the Confederate service the sum of $5,000 each as "damages and reparation." The Swanson bill sets forth that when Major General J. G. Foster of the Union forces heard that some Federal officers held as prisoners of war in the city of Charleston were so placed in prison that they were in danger of being killed by shells fired from the batteries, he for the purpose of retaliation was instrumental in causing some six hundred Confederate officers who were prisoners to be placed where they would be in danger of death from shot and shell.

Charges of Harsh Treatment.

The Swanson measure goes a great deal farther than this in its charges when it says that the six hundred officers for forty-two days were given no daily rations except four hardtack crackers, "frequently wormy," one ounce of fat pickled pork and half a pint of bean soup, alternated at times with half a pint of mush made from meal that was old and wormy; while the only drinking water was impure.

More than this, the bill sets forth that the same six hundred Confederate soldiers were confined in cold, damp casemates without fire or blankets and that for sixty-five consecutive days at one time they were forced to live on a daily ration of ten ounces of rotten corn meal to which was added "an ample supply of cucumber and onion pickle which if eaten only increased the pangs of hunger."

Congress is told in this bill that such treatment of persons was "unjustifiable and contrary to all the acknowledged rights of belligerency, and without precedent as an established principle in civilized warfare."

Gardner and Smith Happy.

In the senate of the United States a place on the committee of agriculture is held in the highest esteem. Membership in the committee occasionally is much sought after by senators who have no knowledge whatsoever of farming. It has been whispered in the past on one or two occasions that some of the senators have sought a place on agriculture in order to give the people of their states an idea that they are interested particularly in things which concern the farmer.

Recently there came into the senate membership two men, both Democrats, and both really deeply interested in agriculture. One of them was Hoke Smith of Georgia, who, while governor of that state, showed a lively interest in agricultural matters, and the other was Obadiah Gardner of Maine, who is a farmer and who for a long time was the chief officer of the Maine State Grange.

When these two new Democratic senators arrived it was found that they both wanted positions on the committee on agriculture, and both wanted them badly. There was only one vacancy on the committee, and as the committee on committees did not want to disappoint either Mr. Gardner or Mr. Smith an attempt was made to fix things. Finally Senator Percy of Mississippi said that he was willing, for his service runs little more than a year, to change the condition of a farmer for that of a sailor, and so he was transferred to the committee on naval affairs, thus creating two agricultural vacancies which promptly were filled by the appointment of Obadiah Gardner and Hoke Smith.

Army Bill in Peril.

Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, has introduced a bill affecting the army which is not altogether to the liking of officers and enlisted men, and which, it is said, also, is not altogether to the liking of the administration. Of course no one knows what change of mind may come to the army and to President Taft, but Mr. Hay and his colleagues in the house, in order to give the bill an additional chance for passage and signature, have attached it as a "rider" to the army appropriation bill.

This means that if it passes, the president in signing the appropriation bill must sign the other bill also. He cannot separate the two, and if he wishes to veto the Hay bill as "vicious legislation" he must also veto the measure which provides sustenance and pay for officers and enlisted men of the army.

Way back in the time of President Hayes, congress passed an army appropriation bill with a "rider" attached which was objectionable to the Republican party and the Republican administration. The president did not hesitate a minute to veto the bill, and as a sequence the army found itself without pay for a considerable period of time. Warren Leland, one of the hotel keeping brothers, who were in their day as good hosts and providers, had been given a good share of army patronage, officers seeking out the Leland hotels in whatever cities they could be found. The old Sturtevant house in New York, which stood at Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, and which long ago disappeared, was one of the Leland hostelries. There was another in Chicago, and some others elsewhere.

Warren Leland's Big Offer.

When President Hayes vetoed the army appropriation bill in order to get rid of its "rider," Warren Leland wrote a personal letter to every army and navy officer in the United States and to the members of the furlough and graduating classes at West Point and Annapolis. In the letter he said that his hotels, and all that was in them, were at the command of the officers of the army and navy and that he was perfectly willing to wait till doomsday for his pay, knowing that if at any period this side of that day congress should pass the army bill, the money recompense for board and lodging furnished would be forthcoming. Mr. Leland lost nothing by this word of welcome to officers of the service, who faced temporary conditions of pauperism.

Mr. Merriam's New Position.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who until recently was the chief of the government's biological survey, which is a bureau of the department of agriculture, is now the head of what is known as the Harriman Zoological Foundation with headquarters in this city. Dr. Merriam is perhaps the highest authority in America on subjects pertaining to the life of mammals and birds, and he is one of the chief authorities on American Indian history, tradition and folk lore.

The Harriman Zoological Foundation was provided for in the will of Edward H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, who died less than two years ago. The headquarters of research now have been established in Washington, and here Mr. Merriam, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Harriman, as expressed in his will, is to carry forward the work of extending knowledge of natural history.

Few people knew that Edward H. Harriman, one of the richest men in the United States, and one whose time seemingly was almost wholly given over to the extension of railroad lines and the securing of railroad holdings, had any other heart interest than that of business.

Discovering His Other Side.

If one may be forgiven for speaking personally, the story of how I found out that Mr. Harriman cared for other things than his family, and stocks and bonds, may not be uninteresting. Not long before Mr. Harriman's death, newspaper business called me to Augusta, Ga. My companion on the trip knew Edward H. Harriman personally. Just as the train was leaving Washington, Mr. Harriman's private car was attached to it, for the railroad man was going on a visit to his brother in the south.

My companion was invited to dine with Mr. Harriman in his private car, and I was included in the invitation out of politeness. I never had seen Mr. Harriman before. I sat in the first seat at his left at the dinner table. The other guests were three men of huge business affairs, one of them the head of the greatest railroad organization in the United States and the others proportionately great in the world of business. Nothing but business was talked at the dinner table; the extension of this line and that line; and stocks and bonds and other things floated around until I felt utterly shut out because of these things I did not know much, and cared less.

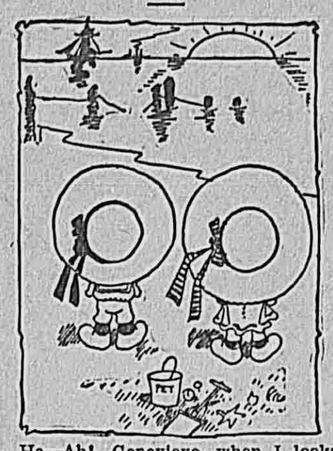
Finally, in order to let my host know I was alive, I turned to him and said: "I have all the journals of the Harriman Alaskan expedition thus far issued, and, what is more, I have read them."

His Interest in Natural History.

Mr. Harriman's eye lighted. He turned to me with a sort of surprised enthusiasm, and he said in a voice that was almost an exclamation: "I seldom find anyone outside of the circles of the strict scientists who have more than a sort of a hazy recollection that once on a time there was such a thing as a Harriman Alaskan expedition."

So far as this man of huge and perhaps overpowering commercial operations was concerned, there was precious little else in the conversation for the next hour except his journey to Alaska taken ten years before in the company of men known all over the world for their scientific attainments. The man of business had thrown away business and was showing that he was glad of the chance.

COMPARISON.



He—Ah! Genevieve, when I looks at the immense expanse of boundless ocean, it actually makes me feel small!

LAWYER CURED OF ECZEMA

"While attending school at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1882, I became afflicted with boils, which lasted for about two years, when the affliction assumed the form of an eczema on my face, the lower part of my face being inflamed most of the time. There would be water-blisters rise up and open, and wherever the water would touch it would burn, and cause another one to rise. After the blister would open, the place would scab over, and would burn and itch so as to be almost unbearable at times. In this way the sores would spread from one place to another, back and forth over the whole of my upper lip and chin, and at times the whole lower part of my face would be a solid sore. This condition continued for four or five years, without getting any better, and in fact got worse all the time, so much so that my wife became alarmed lest it prove fatal.

"During all this time of boils and eczema, I doctored with the best physicians of this part of the country, but to no avail. Finally I decided to try Cuticura Remedies, which I did, taking the Cuticura Resolvent, applying the Cuticura Ointment to the sores, and using the Cuticura Soap for washing. In a very short time I began to notice improvement, and continued to use the Cuticura Remedies until I was well again, and have not had a recurrence of the trouble since, which is over twenty years. I have recommended Cuticura Remedies to others ever since, and have great faith in them as remedies for skin diseases." (Signed) A. C. Brandon, Attorney-at-Law, Greenville, O., Jan. 17, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

But Mamma Didn't.

Little Mabel was always tumbling down and getting hurt, but as soon as her mother kissed the bumped forehead Mabel would believe it cured and cease crying. One day she accompanied her mother to the Union depot, and while they were seated in the crowded waiting room an intoxicated man entered the door, tripped over a suitcase, and fell sprawling on the floor. The attention of every one was attracted to the incident, and in the sudden silence following the fall Mabel called out:

"Don't cry, man. Mamma 'll kiss oo, and 'en oo 'll be all right."—Lippincott's Magazine.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Styles in Ailments.

"Well, here I am," announced the fashionable physician in his breezy way. "And now what do you think is the matter with you?"

"Doctor, I hardly know," replied the fashionable patient. "What is new?"

A QUARTER CENTURY

Before the Public. Over Five Million Free Samples given away each year. The constant and increasing sales from samples proves the genuine merit of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender feet. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Love may not make the world go round, but it seems to make a lot of people giddy.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Many people suffer intensely over imaginary injuries.

Girls

Read About These Three Girls. How Sick They Were and How Their Health Was Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Appleton, Wis.—"I take pleasure in writing you an account of my sickness. I told a friend of mine how I felt and she said I had female trouble and advised me to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as she had taken it herself for the same trouble with wonderful results. I had been sickly for two years and overworked myself, and had such bad feelings every month that I could hardly walk for pain. I was very nervous and easily tired out and could not sleep nights. I had dizzy spells, and pimples came on my face. But I have taken your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has restored my health. I think it is the best medicine in existence."—Miss CECILIA M. BAUER, 1161 Lawrence St., Appleton, Wis.

A SCHOOL TEACHER'S GRATITUDE:

Geneva, Iowa.—"I have been teaching school for some years and I have neglected my health because I was too busy with my work to attend to myself properly. I suffered greatly every month and was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

"I wrote to you about my condition and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the Blood Purifier as you recommended. These remedies have done wonders for me and I can highly and widely recommend them to every suffering woman."—Miss MINNIE SHAVER, R. F. D. No. 1, Geneva, Iowa, c/o Sam Erickson.

A COLORADO GIRL'S CASE:

Montrose, Col.—"I was troubled very much with irregular periods. Sometimes two months would elapse. I suffered severe headache, was weak and nervous, could eat scarcely anything.

"I took both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and the result was wonderful. I feel like another person.

"I think your remedies are the best on earth and cannot express my thankfulness to you for what they have done to me. I help my neighbors when they are sick, and I shall always recommend your medicines."—Miss ELLA MCCANDLESS, Montrose, Col.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that a medicine that did so much for these girls will benefit any other girl who is suffering with the same troubles?

Does it not seem the only sensible thing to give such a medicine at least a trial? You may be sure that it can do you no harm, and there are lots of proof that it will do you much good.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine, made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.





Lewis' Single Binder cigar; sixteen years on the market and always the same rich satisfying quality.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 & $5 SHOES

All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and Widths, for Men, Women and Boys.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

THE NEXT TIME YOU NEED SHOES give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. W. L. Douglas name stamped on a shoe guarantees superior quality and more value for the money than other makes. His name and price stamped on the bottom protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. *Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.*





HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL. Shoes Sent Everywhere—All Charges Prepaid. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. *I do the largest shoe mail order business in the world.* Illus. Catalog Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 149 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



CANNING FACTORIES FOR SALE

On time, per cent of pack, or cash. 15 sizes. For Farms, Large Communities or Towns. Make you $30 to $300 a day. Write for Free Booklet. THOS. M. BROWN, Springfield, Mo.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles



Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of *unknown composition* as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. **THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals with GREAT SUCCESS, CURES PILES, KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASES, CHRONIC ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS—EITHER SEX. Send address envelope for FREE booklet to Dr. Le Clere, MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED EVERYWHERE—Honest laboring men to operate our vacuum cleaning wagons. Partnership or easy payment plan. $200 capital required. Particulars free. Koch Vacuum Mach. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

BUY THIS 120 acre farm—$700 insurance on house, 40 acres well improved, best soil, mile to store, write about it tonight. Price $2,000. Western Mich. Realty Co., Big Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE 160 acre irrigated, 20 shares water near Denver, title clear, $15,000. F. WEST, 1333 Pearl St., Denver, Col.

Pettits Eye Salve It's Use Will Quickly End Weak, Sore Eyes.

PATENTS START FACTORIES. Send for free book how to get Patents. Patent secured or fee returned. Sues & Company, Attorneys, Washington, D.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY Dime brings you Formula to make best Fire guisher. Cost 50c, sells $3. J. M. Guagrich, Nester.

HEIRS wanted at once. 50,000 Estates; claimants. You may be one booklet H. W. Send stamp tional Claim Agency, Pitt

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy, one year, in advance, $1.00

Advertising Rates Will be Furnished Upon Application

Telephone Antioch 58

THURSDAY, FEBUARY 22, 1912

The Political pot is beginning to boil.

With ten candidates in the field for Governor of Illinois it looks as if the old state would be warmed up considerable before April 9th.

There are now three avowed candidates in the field for State's Attorney, Ralph J. Dady, William Weiss and Arthur Bulkley

Senator Olson of Woodstock certainly is playing for the farmer's vote this year, judging from the number of dairy meetings he is holding in this district.

The 26th ward of Chicago has turned the cold shoulder on George Edmund Foss, and it is doubtful if he can depend on Lake county to help him any this year.

The Hon. George Edmund Foss is sending out from Washington his usual compliments to his constituants—flower seeds. We are of the opinion that the honorable gentleman will have to do more than that in order to secure his election this time.

George W. Paullin of Evanston has entered the race as Congressman from this district against George Edmund Foss, with the endorsement of the organization of Chicago. This was not secured when Mr. Englehard opposed Mr. Foss two years ago, therefore he will no doubt be compelled to surrender his long coveted prize to another.

Mr. Roosevelt has undertakon to justify his course of quasi-reticence in regard to his attitude as a canditate by quoting some letters written by Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Theodore does not hesitate to compare himself with great men, but his attempt to show that he is confirming the wisdom of Lincoln's example is inapt, in that Lincoln in 1860 was not contemplating a depature from the no third-term precendent.

Primary Petitions as Filed

The following is a complete list of names of candidates of all parties whose petitions have been filed with the Secretary of State that Lake County voters will be called upon to decide their choice at the primaries April 9th, and their order of filling same.

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Rep.—Shelby M. Cullom.
Hugh S. Magill.
Dem.—James Hamilton Lewis.

GOVENOR

Rep.—Charles S. Deneen.
Len Small.
John E. W. Wayman.
Chas. F. Hurburgh.
John J. Brown.
Walter C. Jones.
Dem.—Ben F. Caldwell.
Samuel Alschuler.
George E. Dickinson.
Edward F. Dunn.

LIEUTENANT GOVENOR

Rep.—John G. Oelgsby.
Dem.—Barrat O'Harra.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Rep.—James A. Rose.
Chester W. Church.
Dem.—X. F. Beidler.
Andrew Olson.
Harry Woods.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Rep.—James S. McCullough.
Dem.—George Sutton.
James J. Brady.

STATE TREASURER

Rep.—Andrew Russell.
Louis L. Emmerson.
Wm. E. Rothermel.
Dem.—C. V. McClenatham.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Rep.—William H. Stead.
Frank R. Reid.
Dem.—Patrick J. Lucey.
Albert E. Isley.
William A. Bowels.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE

(Two to Nominate)

Rep.—Burnett M. Chiperfield.
Harry L. Heer.
Erastus D. Telford.
Frederick C. DeLang.
Frank H. Childs.
William E. Mason.
Dem.—Wm. Elza Williams.
LawrenceB. Stringer.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Rep.—Geo. W. Paullin.
Alfred E. Case.
Geo. Edmund Foss.
John F. Waters.

MEMBERS OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

[illegible]. Seebacher.

John A. Fishleigh.
William F. Zipf.
Dem.—Geo. P. Langan.
Charles H. Weber

STATE COMMITTEEMEN

Rep.—Edward Klingenberg.
Henry D. Capitain.
Dem.—William F. Quinlan.
Peter Rienberg.

STATE SENATORS

Rep.—Albert J. Olson.
Paul MacGuffin.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Rep.—Edward D. Shurtleff.
David H. Jackson.
Joseph E. Anderson.
Dem.—Charles F. Hayes.
John C. Donnelly.
Joseph W. Freund.
Thomas E. Graham.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FURNISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS
LOUIS J. GURNEE Secretary.

Mary L. Richards et al to Vida S Hucker lot 99 County clerk's sub village of Antioch q. c. $ 1 00

C. S. Richard & wf et al to Vida S. Hucker lot 99, County Clerk's sub, village of Antioch q. c. 1 00

T. W. Smith & wife to Grace R. Cotten lot 122, Shaws sub, in sec. 18, Avon twp. w. d. 100 00

Geo. Cleveland & wf to Florence J, Druse N. W. part of lot 2, Blk. 1, Smiths add to Round Lake w. d. 700 00

Geo. Sturm to Fred Graff tract of land in Secs 23, 24, and 25 Ela Twp. w. d. 11,900 00

Mary McGredie & hus to Michael Dobner Tract of land in Secs 16 and 21, Fremont Twp. w. d. 1200 00

A. O. Linnereau & wife to Walter Palmer 3 acres N of village of Antioch w. d. 2650 00

B. F. Van Patten & wf to Ernst Bruckmer Lot 32, village of Antioch w. d. 1 00

J. W. Blair & wf to Ernst Bruckmer Lot in E ½ Sec 12, West Antioch Twp. w. d. 1 00

C. E. Johnson & wf to F. W. Frazier 116.66 acres in Sec. 16, Newport Twp. w. d. 1024 00

Hannah Zersen to W. E. Dunn 107 acres in Sec 23, Fremont Twp. w. d. 10,700 00

Would Not Part With Dog.

Not only in England and America, but in Germany, fanciers pay high prices for dogs. At the recent exhibition of dogs at Cassel a Frenchman offered $3,000 for a police dog. The dog belongs to Sergeant Dacker, who refused the tempting offer, observing that his dog should not quit Germany at any price.

AUCTION SALES

Having decided to quit farming the undersigned will sell at public auction on the McGavic farm, 1 mile north of Hickory, 1 mile south of Pikeville, 5 miles west of Russell and 5 miles east of Antioch on Friday, Feb. 23, the following.

17 head of milch cows, some fresh and some springers, 1 brown mare, coming 7 years old, in foal, weight about 1200, 1 bay mare coming 8 years old, in foal, weight about 1200, 1 gelding, weight 1400, 1 ball face mare colt coming two, 1 yearling colt, Deering corn harvester, Deering mower, new lumber wagon, milk wagon, bobsled, new truck disc harrow, sulky plow almost new, Gale corn planter with 80 rods of wire, 2 cultivators almost new, seeder, harrow and some milk cans. Terms 6 months. THOS. SCHAAFSMAN Prop, Henry Sine Auctioneer, J. E. Brook, Clerk.

The unersignedd administratrix of the estate of W. H. Hucker deceased. will sell at public auction 1 1-2 miles southwest of Antioch and 1 1-4 miles west of Loon Lake on the J. M. Hucker farm, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property to-wit: 1 horse and 27 head of cattle, 5 cows with calves by side, some close springers, the balance came in recently, 1 holstein bull, 4 yearling heifers, calf 3 mos. old, 3 hogs, 50 chickens, new truck wagon, new surry, surry pole, single buggy, milk wagon, cart, cutter. double harness, double driving harness, sulky plow, double drag, single cultivator, shovel plow, feed cutter, feed grinder, corn sheller, fanning mill, hog rack, hay rake, set gravel planks, cross cut saw, sprayer, caldron kettle, 30 milk cans, 2 doz. grain sacks, 130 or more shocks of corn, a quantity of seed corn, 200 bu. or more corn in crib, 1 stack corn, quantity corn fodder in stack, stack traw, 400 bu. oats, 6 tons timothys hay, 4 1-2 tons alfalfa hay, 1 1-2 tons slough hay, 25 bu. patatoes, and other articles to numerous to mention.

Terms—Sums of $10 and under cash; on all snms over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on good bankable notes with interest at 6 per cent per annum. No goods to be removed until settled for.

VIDA S. HUCKER, Prop. Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer. Geo. Bartlett, Clerk.

Portable Church in England.

An altar, duly consecrated by ecclesiastics, has been installed upon an automobile, the object being to promote mission work in the rural districts of England. It is a portable church.

Influence of Words.

It is strange what an influence words have over men! Let one call a man an idiot without fighting him, and he is quite affected by it; let one compliment him on his talent without giving him money, and he feels happy.—Ivan Turgenieff.

C. G. FOLTZ CO.

Burlington, Wisconsin

Clothing For Spring is Much

CHEAPER

It is True You Can Buy Suits at the OLD PRICES $10.00 to $30.00

But You Should Get Far Better Values at These Prices It has been a number of years since we have shown the values we will show this spring. We will show you very Nobby Suits for $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 up to $25.00. Young men's suits from $8.00 to $15.00.

Boy's Knee Suits. We show unusual values this season from $2.00 to $5.00

Do You Want Clothing With Value? Or, Do You Want Clothing With a Name? You Have to Pay From $3.00 to $5.00 More For The Latter.

We will give you the Best Values in Clothing that it is possible for any merchant to give. We guarantee in every way, every suit that goes out of our store.

We want you to see Our Mammoth Stock of clothing before you buy.

We Will Show You Big Values

Bargains Bargains

AT THE CITY SHOE STORE

Come and see the

BARGAINS

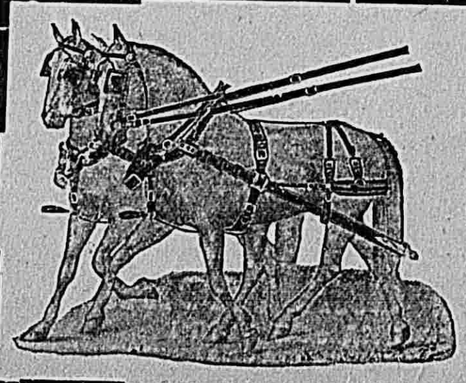
Now being offered on our bargain table

Any shoe on the table for $1.00

Ladies' shoes and two buckle arctics.
Men's shoes and over shoes.
Boy's shoes and arctics.

All going at one dollar a pair. Call in and see for your self, as this sale will be only for 10 days.

J. R. CRIBB CITY SHOE STORE ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS



Look over my New Line of Team Harness. You can't beat my

$16.00

Single Harness

H. J. BROGAN

The Harness Man

The Time To Act Is Now

Get Lower Rates of Premiums For Life Insurance by Applying For Non Participating Policies in the

Old Michigan Mutual Life

A STOCK COMPANY

Capital $250,000

Assets Dec. 31, 1911, $11,561,439.40

AT the time the business of Life Insurance had its origin no reliable statistics as to average mortality were obtainable and most of the mathematical conditions connected with the business were so undetermind that it made the actual cost of insuarance largely problematical and it was impossible to arrive at a correct figure for determining the necessary premiums to an exact amount sufficient to meet all contingencies, therefore a system of organizing mutual companies was adopted and making a premium of such a figure as was well known would exceed the actual cost with the view of returning at certain periods to the policy holder that portion of such premuim paid in excess of what it had cost to keep the insurance in force. The amount so returned was designed as Dividends.

Under all the then existing conditions connected with the business it was probably the only safe method of carrying out the policy con- tract.

Fifty years' progress and experience with all the features connected with life insurance have changed these conditions. The specific cost connected with insuring a number of individual lives has been so well ascertained that it only needs a small margin to be added to such known cost to arrive at a proper premium to maintain a guaranteed contract between the Company and the insured, hence the necessity for the dividend proposition no longer exists and as now sold it presents simply a speculating feature or a scheme by which at the beginning every one purchases large expectations, to later find great disappointments.

Non-Participating or so-called Stock Companies are now issuing policies at a premium based on the actual cost of the policies at the attained age of the person applying.

The difference between the rate of such premuim and that of the Participating rate is a better dividend than mutual companies pay and is a dividend the insured retains from the beginning—he has it in cash and does not have to rely on estimates or an indefinite proposition of futures from the company or agent to ascertain what his return should be for his investment.

You can secure your insurance at the lowest practical cost by taking a Non-Participating policy in the Old Michigan Mutual Life, a company organized in 1867, having present Assets exceeding Eleven Million Dollars.

Any Other Business Can Better Afford to Wait

Write to You Michigen Mutual Life Agent To-day

YOURS TRULY,
JOHN HODGE,
DISTRICT MANAGER

Watch this space next week and thereafter

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., Feb. 19.—Butter firm at 27c. Output for the week 700,000 lbs.

John Drury is laid up with the rheumatism.

William Hillebrand was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Gauger Bros. & Co. have moved their store to the opera house block.

William Way moved his family to Grayslake the first of the week.

Mrs. Myron Olcott of Hickory called on relatives at Grayslake Thursday

Miss Lelia Webb of Libertyville visited over Saturday and Sunday with Antioch friends.

Supervisor E. L. Simmons was transacting business in Waukegan Wednesday.

For Rent—Store on Main street in Village of Antioch. Inquire of Frank Klein.

C. Christensen, of Almont, N. D., is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

The many friends of Mrs. William McNeil will be glad to learn that she is on the gain after her severe illness.

The pupils of the Cribb school will give a basket social at the school on Saturday evening, February 24th, at 8 o'clock.

Mabel Olcott left February 15 for a extended visit with her sister and family Mrs. C. A. Wingate, at North Crystal Lake.

Pete Larson, who lives east of Antioch, has announced himself as a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner.

Frank J. Kesek, who bought the Barnstable farm last year, will, as soon as the weather permits, erect a modern new residence and chicken house.

Grandpa Hoyt has received word that a son was born Feb. 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Beryl Hoyt who reside at Centralia, Washington.—Chetek Alert.

Mrs. Fillweber, Mrs. Sam Ries, Miss Pearl Fillweber and Miss Florence Brogan entertained about fifty of their friends in the Court of Honor hall Tuesday evening.

William Hillebrand, will occupy the store vacated by Gauger Bros. & Co. and will be open for business about the 2nd of March, with a new line of groceries, and dry goods.

Mesdames L. B. Grice and E. C. Sabin and the Misses Lux and Emmons entertained about fifty of their friends at the Grice home last Friday evening. A most enjoyable time was had by all.

At a metting of Lotus Camp M. W. A. on Monday evening, a commitee was appointed consisting of three members to meet with the camps of Lake county for the purpose of discussing the rate question.

The A. G. euchre club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs N. A. Nelson last Friday evening. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames. W. L. Nelson, Frank Harden, Will Hook, Lee Middendorff, Will Nutham, Mike Burke and Walter Dibble.

Shoninger Pianos are now sold by Alden, Bidinger & Co., in addition to those they have sold heretofore. See them for anything in the music line. Two stores, 456 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan.

Thursday evening at about six o'clock occurred the death of Agnes Marie, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Larson, at the age of three years and three months. Her death was the result of a severe attack of pneumonia from which she had been suffering for the past couple of weeks. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at the house.

Wash your coal if you want to get more heat from it. That is the advice given by instructors at the Kansas university for keeping down the family expenses. The advisers had just finished washing a ton of coal. The ton washed produced almost twice as much heat as a ton of unwashed fuel; besides the washed fuel left no clinkers which form on grates, shutting off the draft and causing much of the efficiency of the fuel to be lost.

Cultivate Presence of Mind.

Presence of mind is greatly dependent on knowing what is best to be done under conditions or alarm or danger. If this knowledge is acquired, a very moderate amount of courage and some common sense will enable persons to act with discretion and consequent safety in very trying circumstances.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

...any was a Chicago visitor

...nd Fannie Message were Chi... ors the past week.

...d Mrs. Harry Kelly are moving ... Gideon Thayer house.

...r Sale--Ear corn and alfalfa hay. Inquire of Geo. Wedge, Antioch.

... has sold his laundry ... his brother Victor.

... Harting of Waukegan ... e part of the week in ...

... dson and wife of English ... t Sunday with their ... Mrs. Cubbon.

... who are contemplating starting their children to school this spring will please start them March 18.

Clarence Wilton who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilton and other relatives here, returned to his home at Bostwick, Nebraska.

Peter Nauta of Waukegan and Miss Mayme Hausen of Wadsworth were married Tuesday morning at the Mill Creek church by Rev. Father J. C. Foley. The couple will reside in Waukegan.

The average temperature for January was 14 degrees, being 12 degees below the average. Rain and snow fall 1.22 less than average. The warmest point was 59 on the 23rd, the coldest 30 below at Zion City on the 7th.

About thirty-five old neighbors and friends of Frank Dunn gave him a surprise, on Monday evening of this week. A very pleasant evening was spent by all. After refreshments were served everybody went home leaving Frank and his wife feeling happy.

About fifty of the neighbors and friends of Herb Sheehan gathered at their home and gave them a surprise on their 14th. wedding anniversary which occurred February 15th. A beautiful water set was presented to them. The evening was spent in games, dancing and chats. Refreshments were served.

Lee Strang, son of Undertaker Geo. Strang, has bought the White Undertaking establishment at Antioch and will take posession as soon as conditions will permit. Mr. Strang and his wife left Friday for Southerland, Iowa, where they will remain until Mr. Strang takes posession of his newly acquired business.—Grayslake Times.

CHILDREN A RECENT FIND

Not Before the Nineteenth Century Were They Truthfully Portrayed in Literature.

Children were only found yesterday. Before the nineteenth century the child mind and the child heart were not supposed to have enough in them to interest the majestic adult. It is true that you find a delightful baby in Homer; that in Virgil there is the prettiest glimpse of a little girl, and up and down in the classics you may meet half a dozen other pleasant shadows of children. But they are only shadows, only at the most charming pictures. They give you much as if they were painting or sculpture—for in children's bodies art has always had interest enough—only what a child looks like, the pretty weakness, the instinct for play, the naive gesture and movement. Not till the "return to nature," not till the spirit of romance moved on the waters at the end of the eighteenth century, do you find poets beginning to tell of the thought and faith in a child's mind, the mysteries of the child's heart, the fancies that are dreams and the fancies that are visions. You may think that they have gone too far, that they read into childhood the laborious philosophizing and sometimes the labored sentimentality of the adult. But no one who loves children will deny that the best of the children in nineteenth century books have a far richer reality, a far fuller life than any that were born in early works. And some of the best are in Dickens.—London Telegraph.

Bas-Reliefs of the Stone Age.

Some large bas-reliefs dating from the Stone Age have just been discovered at Lanosel, in the French province of Dordogne. They are sculptured on the rock of a shallow grotto, and solely represent animals. It is thought that the primitive sculptors probably refrained from introducing the human figure in art by a tabu similar to the present Mohametan tabu on such representation. The animals shown in the reliefs are reindeer, oxen, bisons, and a huge horse of prehistoric dimensions.

Strong Ones.

"My dear, these are excellent cigars, but they are awfully strong." "Yes; I got the strongest I could find. They won't break so easily in your pocket."—Judge.

Both Good and Evil Recorded.

In the Koran we read: "Behold there are watchers over you; worthy recorders knowing what you do; and whosoever shall have wrought an ant's weight of evil shall behold it."

For Sale

Soda water factory, complete, doing good business. Other interests. For particulars apply at this office. 24w4

Tax Notice

I will be at Chase Webb's store on Wednesdays and Saturdays, where anyone who cares to pay their taxes may do so. W. T. Taylor, Collector.

NOTICE

We have moved our entire stock to opera house block Tuesday February 20. Just a few doors south of old location. We invite all our old customers and friends. Gauger Bros. & Co.

Notice.

I have moved my shop from Lake street to the building in the rear of the post office, where I will be glad to see all my old customers and as many new ones as may be in need of any work in my line. Ed. Garrett.

Just Received

My new catalogue from the Victor Tayloring Co., embracing all the newest spring and summer styles of everything in ladies and misses wearing apparel. Made to measure coats, and suits from your own selection of materials, goods sponged and shrunk for only $15.00. I also have a fine line of ready made dresses of all kinds from $2.50 up. Long coats of all kinds from $3.75 up. Silk and messaline petticoats, all shades, all prices. Call and look over styles and samples whether you wish to buy or not. Mrs. A. G. Watson, Antioch.

THREE BUILDERS OF NATIONS

Cavour, William the Silent and George Washington Never Yielded to Despotic Ideals.

As a nation-maker Cavour stands with William the Silent and George Washington. Each of these men fought through the agony of a war of liberation, yet never yielded for a moment to the militarist or despotic ideals so liable to be bred in time of crisis; each loved free institutions with his whole heart; each could have said as truly as William the Silent, "I was always on the side of the people;" yet each avoided the special faults of the demagogue as completely as Wellington or Peel; each planted justice and mercy amid the chaos of wrath and revolution; each kept an heroic equanimity of temper toward all their supporters, even toward the foolish and the false who bade fair to ruin their work; finally, each died leaving as his handiwork a nation whose every merit is symbolized in the life of the man who made it, whose every defect is due to the tradition which he started being too lofty for imitation. If Americans can boast that America is more true to the traditions of Washington than Italy is true to the traditions of Cavour, they may be sure that their country is reaping the benefit in due proportion. Measures and policies and constitutions must change with changing time, but the spirit that inspires a just policy is the same in the eighteenth, the nineteenth, and the twentieth centuries.—George Macaulay Trevelyan, in the Atlantic.

Popularity of "Rock of Ages."

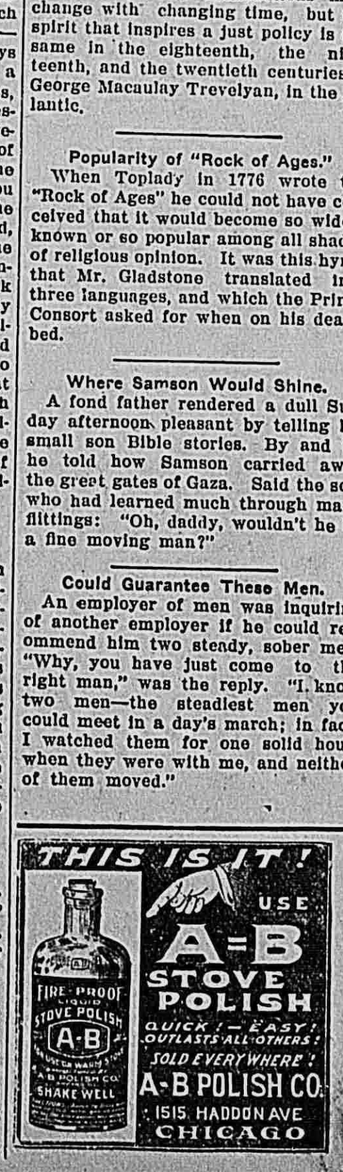
When Toplady in 1776 wrote the "Rock of Ages" he could not have conceived that it would become so widely known or so popular among all shades of religious opinion. It was this hymn that Mr. Gladstone translated into three languages, and which the Prince Consort asked for when on his deathbed.

Where Samson Would Shine.

A fond father rendered a dull Sunday afternoon pleasant by telling his small son Bible stories. By and by he told how Samson carried away the great gates of Gaza. Said the son, who had learned much through many flittings: "Oh, daddy, wouldn't he be a fine moving man?"

Could Guarantee These Men.

An employer of men was inquiring of another employer if he could recommend him two steady, sober men. "Why, you have just come to the right man," was the reply. "I know two men—the steadiest men you could meet in a day's march; in fact, I watched them for one solid hour, when they were with me, and neither of them moved."



Picked Up Ancient Scotch Coin.

A unique, ancient coin dated 1677, was picked up recently by Mr. George Jackson, of Johnshaven, Kincardinshire, Scotland, while he was working in his garden. On the one side is the crossed sword and scepter with the crown, and on the other a Scotch thistle, with the date over the top. "Hib. Rex" can be distinctly read. The small copper coin, just the size of a present-day sixpence, is in excellent preservation.

"Te Deum" a Hymn of the Ages.

Hallowed by old association and fraught with many memories are the great church hymns like the "Te Deum," which for more than a thousand years has been the song of Christendom. It was chanted at the baptism of Clovis and sung at the jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was sung also after Agincourt and Waterloo, and on all solemn occasions when the heart of the people had been moved to thanksgiving for victory on land or sea.

Rich Find of Old Silver Coins.

More than 2,000 silver coins have been found in a field near Ribe, the oldest town in the west coast of Jutland, in Denmark. The coins are of the "short-cross" type, issued in England under Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III., but always bearing the name of Henry, and chiefly of the mints of London, Canterbury and Winchester.

As It Is Today.

The modern child, if it has intelligence enough to know what is going on, must often regard its parent as an intolerable nuisance.—Exchange.

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BATTERSHALL'S

ANNUAL

Preinventory and Clearance Sale

Prices on all winter goods to reduce our large stock at once

Men's Work Clothing

2.50 men's wool pants	$2.00
2.00 " corduory pants	1.50
1.50 " " "	1.00
1.50 flannel shirts	1.00
2.00 " "	1.50
75c heary knit shirts	.50
50c " " "	.40
50c working "	.40
50c wool sox	.40
25c " "	.20
3.00 canvas coats	2.00
2.50 " "	1.75
1.50 " "	1.00
1.00 boys canvas coats	.65
1.50 boys sweater coats	1.00
1.00 " " "	.65
1.35 " " "	1.00
2.25 men's " "	1.75

Gloves and Mittens

1.25 mittens and gloves	$1.00
1.00 " " "	.80
75c " " "	.60
50c " " "	.40
25c " " "	.20
25c yarn gloves	.15
25c yarn mittens	.15
1.35 fur mittens	1.00
50c golf gloves	.35
25c golf gloves	.15
2.25 fur gloves	1.50
2.25 fur lined gloves	1.50
4 pair heavy cotton mitten	.25

Hosiery and Underwear

50c children's wool hose	.35
25c children's wool hose	.20
25c children's fleece lined hose	.18

We will give a discount of 20 per on all ladies' misses' and children's underwear

Sheeting

36 inch unbleached sheeting, yd	.7
54 " " " "	.12
45 " " " "	.10
72 " " " "	.16
36 " lonsdale bleached, yd	.8
37x45 hemstitched pillow cases, yd	.15
81x90 hemstitched sheets each	.75

Groceries

7 bars Fairy soap	.25
7 " Swift's white laundry soap	.25
7 " sunday monday soap	.25
7 " Fairbanks glycrine tar soap	.25
12 " Calumet family soap	.25
4 cans sweet corn	.25
Choice flour 49 lb sack	1.35
Shredded wheat buscuit	.10
10c bottles of pickles	.7
10 lb buckwheat flour	.35
Corn starch pk.	.5
Armour's pure lard	.12
Armour's compound lard	.10
Armour's bacon lb	.15

A discount of ten per cent will be given on all rubber footwear for witner use

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Department Store

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ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

SNAIL WALKS ON A RAZOR

Travels Unharmed Along the Edge of the Blade and Over Rough Glass.

"When photographing the snail," writes Prof. Ward in the Strand, "I was surprised at the fact that even the rough cut edge of a sheet of glass presented no difficulties to its locomotion; its even pace was continuous in spite of the fact that the sharp corner appeared to be penetrating its body. There, too, we have exhibited the animal's delicate sense of touch, and this led me to make further experiment.

"After I had placed the snail on the butt of a razor's blade it slowly moved along the back of the blade, and then climbed completely over the sharp edge, the razor being in excellent condition. As the successive waves brought the fore part of its foot near the edge of the blade its head was held low down, and the lower and shorter pair of feelers nearly touched the blade, as if feeling the way.

"At the moment when the sharp edge was reached the small feelers were fully extended toward it, and just at the very instant when I expected to see them cut off they were both instantly retracted. They were little more than a hair breadth away, and though the lower feelers possess no eyes, yet by their sudden movement I was quite convinced that the snail at that instant recognized danger.

"Still the foot traveled on, and slowly the snail dragged its whole weight of exactly one and a half ounces over the edge, later moving toward the butt and remaining perfectly unharmed. The species experimented with was the Roman, or edible kind, which accounts for its comparatively large weight, it being the largest of British snails."

Rich "Catch" of Whales.

An exciting whale hunt took place in the upper reaches of Loch Erisort, Lewis, Scotland, the other week. A crew of fishermen sighted the school off the village of Habost, and after chasing them from side to side of the loch for a considerable time, they succeeded in driving them in as far as the rapids near the village of Balallan. Here the whole township turned out, the young men in boats armed with all kinds of weapons. The boats formed a bridge almost across the loch, and amid a scene of great excitement, the whales were driven into the shallow waters at the head of the loch. The crews of the boats jumped into the water among the whales, and in a short time the whole school of 54 was secured. On the following day, the work of cutting up began, every family in the village getting an equal share. The melting of the blubber into oil, which is highly prized by the wool spinners in the district, has since actively proceeded.

Gay Deceiver Brought to Book.

Eleven sorely deceived women marched into the Vienna lower criminal court recently to give evidence against a man who had promised the entire batch marriage, and had borrowed money to the extent of about $6,000 from them. The prisoner, Karl Hruby, 42 years of age, belonging to an itinerant band of musicians, smilingly acknowledged that he had been solemnly betrothed—almost equal to marriage in that country—to all the women. The judge asked which one he had intended to marry. He said that he had not thought of marrying any of them, as he had already one wife at home in his native place. The judge sentenced him to three and one-half years' imprisonment.

Blue Law in Connecticut.

In Connecticut some of the old laws framed by Puritans have been enforced within recent years. Not long ago a prominent manufacturer was summoned for kissing his wife in a tramcar. The complainant was an elderly spinster who was traveling in the car at the time the offense was committed, and deposed that the affectionate husband not only kissed his wife, but kept his arms round her waist during the whole of the journey. She pleaded that as this conduct occurred on a Sunday it was punishable under a seventeenth century statute. The judge concurred, and inflicted a fine of five dollars and costs.

It Wouldn't Work.

"I let my wife write out all the checks for our bills."

"I tried that once, but it wouldn't work."

"Why not?"

"My wife complained that, after writing out the checks for one month's bills she didn't have the heart to run any more bills for the next month, so I had to take over the job again myself."

Travel by Mail.

Going abroad again?"

o," replied the indolent citizen. 's the use of bothering with rail- nd hotels when your friends lo you post-card pictures that er r than the actual scen-

Un Precautions.

I'm a
"Poot (to game keeper)— my bes I shot your dog.
dents.— out that, sir. I left me in case of acci- better.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Highest Paid Woman Official in U. S.



WASHINGTON. — Some misguided men in the United States have the idea that their wives boss their incomes, salaries or wages—different words to use in proportion to the amount they receive. This money they receive in bills or coin. The person legally responsible for it is the secretary of the treasury of the United States, who is charged with making all of Uncle Sam's money. But, getting down to real facts, it is somebody else who bosses all the money—Miss Margaret V. Kelly, Uncle Sam's highest paid woman official.

She gets $5,000 a year. She is assistant director of the mint. Actually the secretary of the treasury has little to do with our coin. Miss Kelly attends to that. There are but four persons between her and the secretary of the treasury, and in their absence she runs things.

Miss Kelly is a native of New Hampshire, a producer of Boston educational institutions.

As assistant director of the mint Miss Kelly holds such a high official position in the treasury department that it can be truly said that there has never been her equal in the service.

Fifteen years ago, fresh from the Boston schools, Miss Kelly tackled a civil service examination. She passed and fourteen years ago entered the service of the mint bureau as a stenographer. Since that time she has been successively private secretary to the director, adjuster of accounts, examiner, assistant director, and now, when the director is absent from Washington, she signs herself "acting director."

To see her some day acting secretary of the treasury of the United States is no stretch of the imagination, for, if the secretary and the two assistant secretaries, the comptroller of the currency and the treasurer of the United States were to be absent themselves at the same time, and Miss Kelly were then acting director of the mint, it would be "Margaret V. Kelly, Acting Secretary, Treasury Department."

While there are 1,400 employes in the mint service and the responsibilities of the management are great, Miss Kelly held her own as acting director for the last few months.

The salary that Miss Kelly receives, $3,000 a year, is large pay as government salaries go, for Uncle Sam does not believe in paying too well for any service rendered, no matter how valuable.

No Hereditary Descent in Politics



THE passing of great baronial houses in politics is stimulated by the last elections. Another blow has been delivered to the practice in several instances of handing the senatorial toga from father to son. State Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, was only running for governor to be sure, but it was generally recognized that had he been elected he would soon have become a formidable candidate for the United States senate, where his father of the same name served for many years. The late Senator Gorman started his only son upon a political career by reason of his influence with the state machine, and undoubtedly looked ahead to the day when the son would become a senator.

The Gormans are related to the Davises and Elkinses, of West Virginia, a neighboring state. All three families made considerable money in the same ventures, but not all their money for the late Senator Gorman died a millionaire, the late Senator S. B. Elkins, Republican, died a multi-millionaire, and ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, cousin of Gorman and father-in-law of Elkins, is the richest of them all and close to 90 years old. Young Davis Elkins got into the United States senate a few days last spring on a Gubernatorial appointment, prior to the assembling of the legislature.

Last elections in Maine dashed high hopes for another family succession in the senate. The Maine voters understood pretty well that if Col. Fred Hale had not slipped up on his ambition to get into congress from the First district he would speedily have gone into training for the senate, and had Maine stayed Republican the organization, of which his father, now ex-Senator Hale, was head, would have had a toga waiting for him.

Similarly, over in Vermont, where for a season the late Senator Redfield Proctor held the state as in the hollow of his hand, all the plans had been laid for a senatorial succession from father to son. It proceeded as far as the election of the son to be governor of Vermont, but no farther.

Plan Celebration of Perry's Battle



A TENTATIVE design for the Perry memorial to be erected in 1913 at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in memory of the one hundredth anniversary of Commodore Perry's battle on Lake Erie has been selected here by the joint board, composed of the state boards of nine states which are to participate in the erection of the memorial. The architect has been employed and preparations begun for a celebration which is to last from July 4, 1913, to October 1 of the same year and is to be participated in by almost every city in the Great Lakes.

J. Friedlander of New York was selected for architect, his suggestion for the memorial being accepted as the most satisfactory of 54 submitted. It will be subject to modification, but in the main will be erected as proposed by Mr. Friedlander. Premiums of $1.250, $1,000 and $750 each were awarded to the second, third and fourth designs, according to their merit as seen by the board.

The memorial is to consist of a plain shaft 330 feet high, erected near the shore of Lake Erie, at a point off which the battle was fought. There is to be a terrace or plaza leading down to the water's edge and on one side will be erected the historical museum, while another is to a memorial building to commemorate the 100 years of peace. The estimated cost of the memorial is $500,000.

As part of the celebration the Niagara, the old flagship of Commodore Perry, which is sunk in Erie harbor, will be raised and made seaworthy. It will then be taken to each of the more prominent of the lake cities during next summer for a stay of a few days in each one. It will be escorted from city to city by vessels of the naval militia and such escort of motor boats and other craft as can be mustered into a fleet.

Fraud Promoters Enriched by Millions



"FROM the final reports submitted by inspectors covering the arrests for the fiscal year it has been ascertained that the promoters of fraudulent schemes who have been put out of business during the past year have obtained approximately $77,000,000 from the public."

This is the astonishing statement made in the annual report of R. S. Sharp, chief postoffice inspector. It will probably be incredible to the average person that there are enough "easy marks" in the United States to contribute $77,000,000 to operators of "get-rich-quick" projects, but, according to the chief inspector, this amount does not represent nearly all that went into the pockets of swindlers. The $77,000,000 is the profits of those who have been caught, and does not take in those who are still operating.

"These fraudulent schemes," said Chief Inspector Sharp, "cover a wide field and are of endless variety, from the simplest business transaction to a gigantic project involving the sale of worthless stock in fake mining companies and fictitious institutions existing only on paper or in the minds of the promoters.

"The result of the year's work has developed the fact that these fraud manipulators are a distinct class of criminals, some moving in the highest social and business circles, but nearly all having more or less affiliations and connection with or are advisors with schemes or enterprises of illegitimate character in which they are known as promoters."

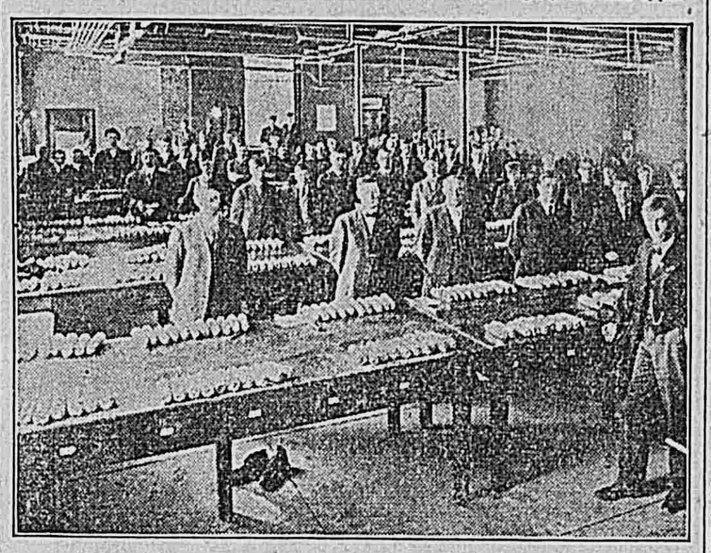
During the fiscal year 1911 522 individuals were indicted on charges of using the mail in furtherance of schemes to defraud.

WINNER IN THE ILLINOIS CORN CONTEST



W. G. Griffith and the Corn Trophy.

During the two weeks' agricultural course at the University of Illinois, a corn, oat and wheat contest was conducted. The winner of the grand championship prize for corn was W. G. Griffith of McNabb, Putnam county, Illinois. He won not only the first prize for the best ears of corn, but first prize for the best single ear. Mr. Griffith has been a farmer in Illinois all of his life. It is quite likely that Mr. Griffith was successful in this contest because of his work as an employe of the University of Illinois, on the Magnolia experiment field. The field of corn from which the ten ears which won the prize were selected, was a 100-acre field that produced 80 bushels per acre. The land had been fertilized by the use of two carloads of rock phosphate and manure. The ten ears, however, came from that portion of the field where clover had been raised the year before. Mr. Griffith has been making a specialty of corn for the past ten years and has breeding plots of his own from which he selects for high yield and type.



Class in Corn Judging at Work.

MAKING THE LAND MORE PRODUCTIVE

By A. V. SCHERMERHORN.

Director of State Farmers' Institute.

Part of an address prepared by Mr. Schermerhorn at the request of the Southern Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers.

One of the most important factors that has accompanied civilization in all countries has been the productiveness of the land, and if productiveness has been an important factor in the past, must it not, with our increasing population, be of far greater importance in the future?

What is the situation in Illinois in regard to this important matter? Let us see. In the year 1895 the Illinois Farmers' Institute was created by act of the legislature and it immediately began an active and persistent campaign, in connection with the Illinois agricultural experiment station, for the betterment of farm crops in Illinois. During the 17 years since 1895 the average yield of corn per acre in Illinois is more than five bushels per acre higher than during the previous 25 years, the increase, according to both federal and state crop reports, about 5.3 bushels. The figures for wheat show an increase of about three bushels per acre, compared with the 25 year average before the year 1895. Three bushels of wheat on 1,500,000 acres equals 4,500,000 bushels. Six bushels of corn on 7,500,000 acres equals 45,000,000 bushels. Value of the wheat at 80 cents per bushel, $3,600,000. Value of the corn at 40 cents per bushel, $18,000,000. Value of increase, $21,600,000. Think of it! Twenty-one million dollars increase in farm wealth in Illinois, from two staple crops, by the intelligent agitation and application of improved methods, and we have not reached three per cent. of the practicing farmers with this valuable propaganda.

Were the farmers who secured the increase the only ones benefitted? I am sure you will answer that question in the negative. Everybody in the community had a share in the benefit. Then, too, it must be remembered that there were increases all along the line, for the experiment station and the Farmers' Institute stand for a well balanced agriculture improvement in every phase of farm operation.

There are farmers in every community who are producing but three-fourths, some but one-half, and others but one-third as much per acre as can be produced by the application of the science and art of agriculture to their ordinary operations; this being true, should not the attitude of the lumber men and all business and professional men, manufacturers and distributors, toward this important movement be one of active, intelligent and helpful encouragement?

There are persons who have an inspiration as to the importance of this work, and there are many localities where great results are being obtained, but on the whole, the public is more or less indifferent. If we can encourage the farmer who is producing one-half as much as he should to come up to a par with those who are producing three-fourths as much as can be produced, we have one of the greatest wealth-producing agencies on earth. If the awakening of the indifferent ones to better things is the key to the situation, why do not all our people, manufacturers, bankers, professional and business men and intelligent farmers take greater interest in the problem and help the experiment station and the Farmers' Institute and other organizations with the work? Does this answer the question? There is in some communities an opinion that work done among and for the farmers is a charitable contribution to a class that should be able to take care of itself. This is a misconception of the movement. Helping the farmers to a large production and to a larger life is justified on the ground that thereby we are contributing to the prosperity and uplift of the whole community.

Suppose a town of 5,000 people is surrounded by a farming community and through the agricultural uplift $1,000,000 is added to the annual production of the contributing country; is it conceivable that such a condition could come about without touching every lumberman, every banker, every merchant, doctor, lawyer, newspaper, and in fact every citizen of the town according to his investment and activities?

We hear much about our dormant unearning cash reserve, yet we have scarcely given a thought to our large dormant or unemployed soil fertility, the very source of all prosperity. Except we increase the farmer's earning capacity by an increased yield, he will not have the income that is required for all of the improvements that must come if we are to be prosperous in our business.

FLAX GROWING IS PROFITABLE

WESTERN CANADA FARMERS BECOMING RICH IN ITS PRODUCTION.

So much has been written regarding the great amount of money made out of growing wheat in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Western Canada, that many other products of the farms are overlooked. These provinces will always grow large areas of wheat—both spring and winter—and the yields will continue to be large, and the general average greater than in any other portion of the continent. Twenty, thirty, forty, and as high as fifty bushels per acre of wheat to the acre—yields unusual in other parts of the wheat growing portions of the continent—have attracted world-wide attention, but what of oats, which yield forty, fifty and as high as one hundred and ten bushels per acre and carry off the world's prize, which, by the way, was also done by wheat raised in Saskatchewan during last November at the New York Land Show. And then, there is the barley, with its big yields, and its excellent samples. Another money-maker, and a big one is flax. The growing of flax is extensively carried on in Western Canada. The writer has before him a circular issued by a prominent farmer at Saskatoon. The circular deals with the treatment of seed flax, the seeding and harvesting, and attributes yields of less than 20 bushels per acre, to later seeding, imperfect and illy-prepared seed. He sowed twenty-five pounds of seed per acre and had a yield of twenty-nine bushels per acre. This will probably dispose of at $2.50 per acre. Speaking of proper preparation of seed and cultivation of soil and opportune sowing, in the circular spoken of there is cited the case of a Mr. White, living fourteen miles south of Rosetown, "who had fifteen acres of summer fallow a year ago last summer, upon which he produced thirty-three bushels to the acre, when many in the district harvested for want of crop. Now, there can be no proper reason advanced why such a crop should not have been produced on all the lands of the same quality in the adjacent district, provided they had been worked and cared for in the same manner. This year (1911) the same man had one hundred acres of summer fallow, had something over 3,800 bushels of wheat. He also had 1,800 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of flax."

There are the cattle, the horses, the roots and the vegetable products of Western Canada farms, all of which individually and collectively deserve special mention, and they are treated of in the literature sent out on application by the Government agents.

Irascibility Explained.

"Isn't your husband getting a fearfully bad disposition?" asked Mrs. Shortsoot.

"No," replied Mr. Leedout. "He has read somewhere that brainy men are always cranks and he's trying to get a reputation."

INVESTMENTS

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS for $12-$15 per acre in the finest mixed farming district in Canadian West. Close to Prince Albert, Sask., splendid market point. Free Government homesteads also within 25 miles of City, crops excellent, settlement coming in fast. For free literature and maps, write Julius S. Woodward, Sec. Board of Trade, Dept. L, Prince Albert, Sask.

Buy Land in Canada's choicest section, Northern British Columbia. Close to railway. All land carefully selected and guaranteed as represented. In blocks of 640, 320, 160 acres. Price $12 to $15 an acre. Write me today. R. H. C. HOOPER, 414 Cotton Bldg., Vancouver, British Columbia, Can.

ARKANSAS FARMS FOR SALE Mississippi River Delta Land—320, 400, 160, 131 and 100 acres, improved and partially improved. Will grow 60 to 100 bus. corn, 4 to 6 tons alfalfa, 50 to 80 bus. oats, 200 to 400 bus. potatoes, and bale of cotton per acre. Lespedeza, Bermuda & Clovers, all kinds. Write, C. H. MATTHEWS, OWNER, LAKE VILLAGE, ARKANSAS

WE GUARANTEE YOUR MONEY BACK on any land purchased at $50 per a., tilled and planted for 2 years, together with all costs of improvements on land purchased. Quantity of land limited. Two railroads and deep waterway. Investigate at once. Boogs Realty Co., Suite 501 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PEERLESS SOUTH DAKOTA—Corn, Alfalfa and Flax were great crops in South Dakota last year. Prospects now are bright for the best all around crop this year in the State's history. If you want a homestead, deeded land, or business opportunity, write to J. D. Deets, State Immigration Commissioner, Pierre, S. D.

SUNNY GEORGIA LANDS From $15 to $35 per acre, ¼ to ¼ cash, balance terms. Finest soil and country. For full details, add. E. J. Wilkinson & Co., Tignall, Ga.

100 ACRES unimproved rich black soil, water right. Mile from depot and school. $30 an acre, easy terms. Good markets. Apply to owner, J. P. BOLTON, Fresno, California.

MUST SACRIFICE good half section raw prairie, Lipton, Sask., Can. Famous wheat district. $4,800. Terms, $3,000 cash. Write for Luseland Lists. FENWICK W. CRAWFORD, Luseland, Sask.

Splendid Crops In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.



LARGE PROFITS are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

C. J. Brougham, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Aird, 216 Trustees Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis; Geo. A. Hall, 125 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis.





KEITH OF THE BORDER

A TALE OF THE PLAINS

By RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "My Lady of the South," "When Wilderness Was King," Etc., Etc.

Illustrations By Dearborn Melvill



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SYNOPSIS.

Jack Keith, a Virginian, now a border plainsman, is looking for roaming war parties of savages. He sees a wagon team at full gallop pursued by men on ponies. When Keith reaches the wagon the raiders have massacred two men and departed. He searches the victims finding papers and a locket with a woman's portrait. Keith is arrested at Carson City, charged with the murder, his accuser being a ruffian named Black Bart. A negro companion in his cell named Neb tells him that he knew the Keiths in Virginia. Neb says one of the murdered men was John Sibley, the other Gen. Willis Waite, formerly a Confederate officer. The plainsman and Neb escape, and later the fugitives come upon a cabin and find its occupant to be a young girl, whom Keith thinks he saw at Carson City. The girl explains that she is in search of a brother, who had deserted from the army, and that a Mr. Hawley induced her to come to the cabin while he sought her brother. Hawley appears, and Keith in hiding recognizes him as Black Bart. There is a terrific battle in the darkened room in which Keith is victor. Horses are appropriated, and the girl who says that her name is Hope, joins in the escape. Keith explains his situation and the fugitives make for Fort Larned, where the girl is left with the hotel landlady. Miss Hope tells that she is the daughter of General Waite. Keith and Neb drift into Sheridan, where Keith meets an old friend, Dr. Fairbain. Keith meets the brother of Hope Waite, under the assumed name of Fred Willoughby, and becomes convinced that Black Bart has some plot involving the two. Hope learns that Gen. Waite, who was thought murdered, is at Sheridan, and goes there, where she is mistaken for Christie Maclaire, the Carson City singer. Keith meets the real Christie Maclaire and finds that Black Bart has convinced her that there is a mystery in her life which he is going to turn to her advantage. The plainsman tells Hope Waite of her resemblance to Christie Maclaire. They decide that Fred Willoughby may hold the key to the situation. Keith finds Willoughby shot dead. Hope is told of the death of her brother. Keith fails to learn what representations Black Bart has made to Christie Maclaire. Hope suggests that in order to learn the secret she must briefly impersonate the stage singer. Dr. Fairbain is in love with Christie Maclaire and Keith induces him to detain her from the stage while Hope goes to the theater where she meets Black Bart, who, thus deceived, tells Hope that General Waite has suspected his plans and that they must fly. Hope, greatly alarmed, demurs. General Waite appears and says Black Bart has stolen papers from him regarding an inheritance. Keith is informed that Christie Maclaire's real name is Phyllis Gale and that she is the half sister of Hope. The latter has been carried away by Black Bart and his gang.

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued.)

"I did, Christie; you bet I did," broke in the delighted doctor, every nerve tingling. "I'd 'a' cleaned out that whole gang if you'd only said so, but I reckon now it was better to let them tell all they knew. It was like a thunder storm clearing the atmosphere."

"Oh, it was, indeed! Now I know who I am—who I am! Isn't that simply glorious? Sit down, Doctor Fairbain, there in the big chair where I can see your face. I want to talk, talk, talk; I want to ask questions, a thousand questions; but it wouldn't do any good to ask them of you, would it? You don't know anything about my family, do you?"

"Not very much, I am afraid, only that you have got an almighty pretty half-sister," admitted the man, emphatically, "and old Waite possesses the vilest temper ever given a human being. He's no blood kin to you, though."

"No, but he is awfully good underneath, isn't he?"

"Got a heart of pure gold, old Waite. Why, I've seen him cry like a baby over one of his men that got hurt."

"Have you known him, then, for a long while?"

"Ever since the Spring of '61. I was brigaded with him all through the war, and had to cut a bullet or so out of his hide before it ended. If there was ever a fight, Willis Waite was sure to get his share. He could swear some then, but he's improved since, and I reckon now he could likely claim the championship."

"Did—did you know my mother also?" and Christie leaned forward, her eyes suddenly grown misty. "I haven't even the slightest memory of her."

The doctor's heart was tender, and he was swift to respond, reaching forth and grasping the hand nearest him. He had made love before, yet somehow this was different; he felt half afraid of this woman, and it was a new sensation altogether, and not unpleasant.

"I saw her often enough in those days, but not since. She was frequently in camp, a very sweet-faced woman; you have her eyes and hair, as I remember. Waite ought to have recognized you at first sight. By Heavens! that was what made me so infernally mad, the mulish obstinacy of the old fool. Your mother used to come to the hospital tent, too; one of the best nurses I ever saw. I thought she was a beauty then, but she's some older by this time," he paused regretfully. "You see, I'm no spring chicken, myself."

Her eyes were upon his face, a slight flush showing in either cheek, and she made no effort to withdraw her imprisoned hand.

"You are just a nice age," with firm conviction. "Boys are tiresome, and I think a little gray in the hair is an improvement. Oh, you mustn't imagine I say this just to please you—I have always thought so, since—well, since I grew up. Besides, fleshy men generally look young, because they are so good natured, perhaps. How old are you, Doctor?"

"It isn't the gray hairs I mind, either," he admitted hesitatingly, "but I'm too darned bald-headed. Oh, I ain't so old, for I was only thirty-five when the war broke out. I was so thin then I could hardly cast a shadow. I've changed some since," casting his eyes admiringly downward, "and got quite a figure. I was forty-three last month."

"That isn't old; that's just right."

"I've been afraid you looked on me as being an old fogy!"

"I should say not," indignantly. "Why should you ever think that?"

"Well, there were so many young fellows hanging about."

"Who?"

"Oh, Keith, and Hawley, and that bunch of officers from the fort; you never had any time to give me."

She laughed again, her fingers tightening in their clasp on his hand.

"Why, how foolish; Hawley is older than you are, and I was only playing with Keith. Surely you must know that now. And as to the officers, they were just fun. You see, in my profession, one has to be awfully nice to everybody."

"But didn't you really care for Hawley?" he insisted, bluntly probing for facts.



"You Know What I Mean—That I Love You."

"He—he interested me," admitted the girl, hesitatingly, her eyes darkening with sudden anger. "He lied and I believed him—I would have believed any one who came with such a story. Oh, Dr. Fairbain," and she clung to him now eagerly, "you cannot realize how hungry I have been for what he brought me. I wanted so to know the truth of my birth. Oh, I hated this life!" She flung her disengaged hand into the air, with a gesture expressive of disgust. "I was crazy to get away from it. That was what made the man look good to me—he—he promised so much. You will believe me, won't you? Oh, you must; I am going to make you. I am a singer in music halls; I was brought up to that life from a little girl, and of course, I know what you Western men think of us as a class. Hawley showed it in his whole manner toward me, and I resented it; just for that, deep down in my heart, I hated him. I know it now, now that I really understand his purpose; but some way, when I was with him he seemed to fascinate me, to make me do just as he willed. But you have never been that way; you—you have acted as though I was somebody—somebody nice, and not just a music-hall singer. Perhaps it's just your way, and maybe, deep down you don't think I'm any better than the other do, but—but I want you to think I am, and I am going to tell you the truth, and you must believe me—I am a good girl."

"Great God! of course you are," he blurted out. "Don't you suppose I know? That isn't what has been bothering me, lassie. Why, I'd 'a' fought any buck who'd 'a' sneered at you. What I wanted to know was, whether or not you really cared for any of those duffers. Can you tell me that, Christie?"

She lifted her eyes to his face, her lips parted.

"I can answer anything you ask."

"And you do not care for them?"

"No."

He drew his breath sharply, his round face rosy.

"Then you have got to listen to me, for I'm deadly in earnest. I'm an old, rough, bald-headed fool that don't know much about women—I never thought before I'd ever want to—but you can bet on one thing, I'm square. Anybody in this town will tell you I'm square. They'll tell you that whatever I says goes. I've never run around much with women; somehow I never exactly liked the kind I've come up against, and maybe they didn't feel any particular interest in me. I didn't cut much shine as a ladies' man, but, I reckon now, it's only because the right one hadn't happened along. She is here now, though, all right, and I knew it the very first time I set eyes on her. Oh, you roped and tied me all right the first throw. Maybe I did get you and that half-sister mixed up a bit, but just the same you were the one I really wanted. Hope's all right; she's a mighty fine girl, but you are the one for me, Christie. Could you—could you care for such a duffer as I am?"

Her lips were smiling and so were her eyes, but it was a pleading smile.

"I—I don't think it would be so very hard," she admitted, "not if you really wanted me to."

"You know what I mean—that I love you—wish you to be my wife?"

"I supposed that was it—that—that you wanted me."

"Yes, and—and you will love?"

Her head dropped slowly, so slowly he did not realize the significance of the action until her lips touched his hand.

"I do," she said; "you are the best man in the world."

Fairbain could not move, could not seem to realize what it all meant. The outcome had been so sudden, so surprising, that all power of expression deserted him. In bewilderment he lifted her face and looked into her eyes. Perhaps she realized—with the swift intuition of a clever woman—the man's perplexity, for instantly she led his mind to other things.

"But let us not talk of ourselves any more, tonight. There is so much I wish to know; so much that ought to be done." She sprang to her feet. "Why, it is almost shameful for us to stay here, selfishly happy, while others are in such trouble. Have they discovered Hope?"

"No; we scoured the whole town and found no trace. Now they are outside on the prairie, but there can be little chance of their picking up a trail before daylight."

"And Hawley?"

"He has vanished also; without doubt they are together. What do you suppose he can want of her? How do you imagine he ever got her to go with him? She isn't that sort of a girl."

She shook her head, shivering a little.

"He must have mistaken her for me—perhaps has not even yet discovered his mistake. But what it all means, or how he gained her consent to go with him, I cannot conceive."

She stood with hands clasped, staring out of the window.

"There is a little light showing already," she exclaimed, pointing. "See, yonder. Oh, I trust they will find her alive, and unhurt. That man, I believe, is capable of any crime. But couldn't you be of some help? Why should you remain here with me? I am in no danger."

"You really wish me to go, Christie?"

"Not that way—not that way," and she turned impulsively, with hands outstretched. "Of course I want you here with me, but I want you to help bring Hope back."

He drew her to him, supremely happy now, every feeling of embarrassment lost in complete certainty of possession.

"And I will," he said solemnly. "Wherever they may have gone I shall follow. I am going now, dear, and when I come back you'll be glad to see me?"

"Shall I?" her eyes uplifted to his own, and swimming in tears. "I will be the happiest girl in all the world, I reckon. Oh, what a night this has been! What a wonderful night! It has given me a name, a mother, and the man I love."

He kissed her, not in passion, but in simple tenderness, and as he turned away she sank upon her knees at the window, with head bowed upon the sill. At the door he paused and looked back, and she turned and smiled at him. Then he went out, and she knelt there silently, gazing forth into the dawn, her eyes blurred with tears—facing a new day, and a new life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wild Strawberries.

Strawberries have improved very much in flavor since the fifteenth century. Until then the only strawberries eaten were wild strawberries of a kind which would never find a market nowadays. By 148 , however, they were beginning to be cultivated, for Hollnshed records under that date a particularly fine crop grown by the Bishop of Ely in the grounds of his palace, now covered by Hatton Garden.

He quotes the Duke of Gloucester as saying to the Bishop, "My lord, you have very good strawberries in your garden in Holborn. I require you to let us have a mess of them." This speech was copied almost verbatim by Shakespeare in "Richard III." Still, even the Bishop's fruit would not appeal much to modern connoisseurs, for the garden strawberries at that period were only transplanted wildlings, the plants being sold at about 4d. a bushel.—London Chronicle.

Raising Lions in Dublin.

The unique enterprise of raising lions for the trade is one practiced by the Zoological Garden in Dublin, where several hundred lions have been raised since the first experiments were made, more than thirty years ago. Curiously enough, the race to which these lions belong has disappeared from its original home in Natal, South Africa, while it has been perpetuated under artificial conditions in the Irish capital city. A few years ago the Zoological Society of Ireland extended its business of lion raising, and added male lions from Nubia to its stock, hitherto exclusively of Natal blood. The institution is now engaged in an attempt to interbreed the two varieties.

A True Son of the South.

A statue was unveiled at Sceaux to Clovis Hugues, poet and deputy, says the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. Clovis Hugues was a typical son of the south, and like all Marseillais he believed that the Paris boulevards would be a very fair imitation of the Cannabiere if there were only a bit of sea at the end of the street. One afternoon in Marseilles a Parisian ventured to claim some charm for Paris. "Absurd," said Clovis Hugues, "Paris cannot compare with Marseilles at all. Here, at least, we have the sun." "We have the sun in Paris, too," remarked his friend. "Ah, bah!" said Clovis Hugues; "your sun in Paris is only an old moon which Marseilles has no further use for."

Growth of Atlantic City.

Atlantic City was incorporated in 1854, the year when the first passenger train was run from the Delaware river to the Atlantic ocean. At that time the village consisted of half a dozen families which had increased to a population of 1,043, in 1870, according to the United States census. Ten years later it had grown to 5,477; in 1890 it was 13,055, and in 1900 there were 27,838 residents.

IMAGE SENT BY WIRE

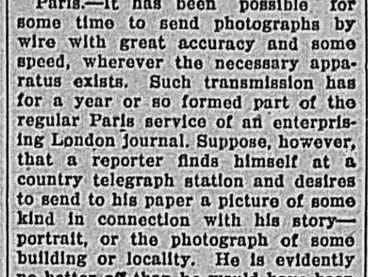
Recent French Invention That Opens Great Possibilities.

Photographs Can Be Sent by Telegraph With Great Accuracy and Some Speed Whenever Necessary Apparatus Exists.

Paris.—It has been possible for some time to send photographs by wire with great accuracy and some speed, wherever the necessary apparatus exists. Such transmission has for a year or so formed part of the regular Paris service of an enterprising London journal. Suppose, however, that a reporter finds himself at a country telegraph station and desires to send to his paper a picture of some kind in connection with his story—portrait, or the photograph of some building or locality. He is evidently no better off than he would have been a century ago. A recent process, however, the invention of a French engineer named Mortier, would make it possible for him to send his picture over a single wire, with the aid of the ordinary telegraphic instruments—or rather, it would enable him to telegraph data from which the picture could be built up at the receiving station. This process is described by R. Bounin in La Nature, where we read:

"Mortier's process requires neither costly and delicate apparatus nor any peculiar installation, nor a special wire. It will work anywhere, using under normal conditions the existing telegraphic plant of the smallest localities and without the least interference with its ordinary administration.

"What was necessary to obtain this result? First, to take up in a new form one of the original conceptions of Charles Cros, about 1869—the translation of images into a series of numbers, then to give to the symbolic



Elements That May Combine to Form the Human Face.

numerical text a form that will make it transmissible by all telegraphs, with or without wires. Finally, to effect a typographic reconstruction of the image.

"The first thing to do is to cut the picture up into tiny squares, each one of which has the tone of the part of the image in which it is situated which tone is represented by a conventional figure serving for its telegraphic transmission. But this process, which has the inconvenience of being slow and uncertain, has been happily replaced by Mr. Mortier by the following, which may be called automatic:

"The picture to be transmitted is first printed in an enlarged form susceptible of easy analysis. This analytic print has two valuable properties—first, it is naturally cut up by a grillage of fine lines; secondly, the squares do not appear as more or less gray or transparent elements whose tone cannot be evaluated numerically, nor as groups of points whose light value can be stated in numbers only after a laborious measurement, but rather as black silhouettes against a white ground or vice versa, of forms so diversified as to embrace an extended scale of shades and so striking as to be identified at sight.

"These expressive figures arise spontaneously in the course of the manipulations, simple enough, that turn out the analytic proof. By what artifices has it been possible so to discipline the actinic force of the light that it shall express its own tonalities in characters more discernible than figures? The zoned cellular transparency, a simple sheet that has been placed in the printing frame between the original negative and the sensitive paper, before the printing of the analytic proof, operates this miracle by itself alone. At first sight this transparent sheet shows a simple marking in squares, but under the microscope the appearance of the network gives place to an arrangement of square cells of complex structure which reproduce exactly the typical outlines of the symbolic silhouettes of the preceding illustration.

"After the preparation of the print, the analysis of it amounts to no more than the simple reading of a page and the jotting down of the figures in order."

"Rhino" on a Tear.

New York.—Old Smiles, the two-horned Rhinoceros in the Central Park zoo, has a wild headache. He got fighting drunk Sunday on a quart of whisky given with quinine to cure his cold.

FIFTY CENTS DID WHAT A HUNDRED DOLLARS COULDN'T

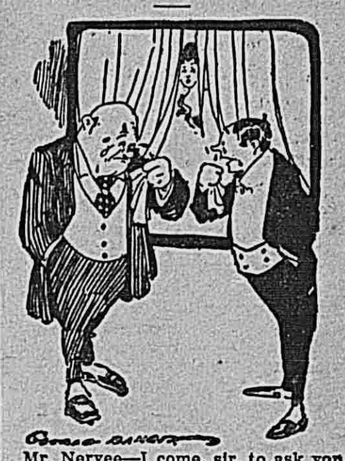
Brooklyn Man Discovers He Could Have Saved $99.50 on Injured Leg.

Imagine spending One Hundred Dollars for preparations to heal a wound on the leg, and then finding that a fifty-cent jar of Resinol did the trick! That is just what C. M. Waggoner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., did. He tells briefly his experience in the following letter:

"A few years ago I seriously injured my leg, and tried everything I saw advertised. Finally, I was advised to try Resinol Ointment, and in a very short time the wound was completely healed. One small jar of Resinol Ointment did what one hundred dollars' worth of other remedies had failed to do. C. M. WAGGONER, "Brooklyn, N. Y."

Resinol Ointment instantly relieves eczema, scalds and burns, tetter, milk crust, ringworm, barber's itch, all eruptions and irritations of the skin; pimples, itchings, blackheads, boils, chilblains, chaps, etc. Try a fifty-cent jar of Resinol Ointment, to be gotten from your druggist, and you will be more than satisfied with the expenditure. Free sample can be had by writing to Department 83, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

SATISFIED HIM.



Mr. Nervee—I come, sir, to ask you for the hand of your daughter.

Her Father (feelingly)—Young man, her mother is dead; she is all I ha left.

Mr. Nervee—You've given her a fine recommendation, sir, a fine recommendation.

Subject for the Minister.

According to reports gathered by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, practically 10 per cent. of all deaths in church congregations are caused by tuberculosis. In a study of 312,000 communicants of 725 chuches in which there were 7,000 deaths in 1910, the death rate among these church-members was found to be 2.24 for every thousand communicants. This is higher than the rate for the registration area of the United States, which was 1.60 in 1910.

"While these statistics,' says the national association, "are not comparable from the point of view of accuracy with those of the bureau of census, sufficient credence may be given to them to indicate that one of the most serious problems the ordinary church has to consider is that of the devastation of its membership by tuberculosis. Every minister in the United States should give this subject some attention during the week preceding or that following April 28, Tuberculosis day."

Newspaper Is the Medium.

"The importance of this whole question of publicity to the consumer is growing on the manufacturer. He sees his competitor or some man in another line turning the trick of publicity and he sit up and thinks. He is gradually realizing that localized, crystalized publicity in the home is what pays best and that he can only get that through the newspaper."—The Daily Club.

THE DOCTOR HABIT

And How She Overcame It.

When well selected food has helped the honest physician place his patient in sturdy health and free from the "doctor habit," it is a source of satisfaction to all parties. A Chicago woman says:

"We have not had a doctor in the house during all the 5 years that we have been using Grape-Nuts food. Before we began, however, we had 'the doctor habit,' and scarcely a week went by without a call on our physician.

"When our youngest boy arrived, 5 years ago, I was very much run down and nervous, suffering from indigestion and almost continuous headaches. I was not able to attend to my ordinary domestic duties and was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself. Under advice I took to Grape-Nuts.

"I am now, and have been ever since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, able to do all my own work. The dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness and rheumatism which used to drive me fair wild, have entirely disappeared.

"My husband finds that in the night work in which he is engaged, Grape-Nuts food supplies him the most wholesome, strengthening and satisfying lunch he ever took with him." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

F. M. Hamlin transacted business in Chicago Saturday.

Mr. and. Mrs. Carl Miller and son visited in Antioch Sunday.

A number of our Lake Villa boys spent Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Somers and children spent Friday in Hainesville.

Miss Lydia Lutiwiler is spending this week with Mrs. J. K. Cribb.

P. R. Avery and wife spent Sunday with relatives at Grayslake and Volo.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilbish of Allendale farm are moving iuto one of the Dicks cottages.

Carl Miller and family moved into the cottage in the rear of the Kerr property last week.

W. J. Sebora was called to Oshkosh, Wisconsin Saturday on account of the illneas of his mother.

N. G. Lentzner visited the home folks at Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin from Friday evening to Sunday.

Clarence Wilton, a Nebraska farmer, a cousin of Eugene Wilton, has been calling on relatives here the past week.

Jas. Kerr accompanied his wife's mother, Mrs. Pettijohn, to Madison Saturday where Mrs. Pettijohn will visit her son John before returning to her home in Nebraska.

Profit in Seaweed.

The same species of seaweed used in Japan for the manufacture of kanten exists in inexhaustible abundance on our Pacific coast and at numerous places along the Atlantic coast, while related species, of equal value, are abundant almost everywhere in temperate waters. In this country the product commands high prices, so that the manufacture of seaweed insinglass ought to prove a highly remunerative industry.

Story of Chicago Physician.

A prominent physician tells this story: A poor woman went to a nearby dispensary to ask aid for her little son who had one of his fingers smashed with a baseball bat. At the first room where she applied a curt attendant told her that the boy could not be treated there. "Wrong place," he explained, "this is the eye and the ear department." "Vere is der thumb and finger department?" inquired the woman, simply.

Importance of Being Correct.

The Sunday school teacher was telling her class about the wicked children mocking the good prophet, and how two she bears came out of the mountains and "ate up" over forty of the wicked children. "Now, boys," she concluded, "what lesson does this teach us?" "I know," said one youngster; "it teaches us how many children a she bear can hold."

Touching Tenderness.

A tender parent has been discovered in New York. Having been warned that the milk he sold to others and fed to his own babe was slowly killing the latter, he promptly took an expensive bottled milk for the child, though he cheerfully continued to supply the infants of his poorer neighbors with the condemned stock.

Presumably.

Pius IX. was not without a certain sense of humor. One day, while sitting for his portrait to Healy, the painter, speaking of a monk who had left the church and married, he observed, not without malice: "He has taken his punishment into his own hands."

No Excitement.

"A man doesn't seem to take any pleasure in writing letters to a woman after he has married her," said Mrs. Gloomer. "No," replied Miss Cayenne; "he seems to lose all interest when there is no possibility of his letters being read to a jury."

Catty.

"Mrs. Edgealong spoke very admiringly of you," said the woman of conciliatory disposition. "Yes," replied Mrs. Flimgilt. "She is always doing that. It's a way she has of conveying an impression that she is one of my intimate friends."

Dickens' Real Home.

For 14 years Dickens made Broadstairs his principal summer home in England. London alone held a superior place in his affections. He felt his genius at their amplest when he was at the channel coast town.

MILLBURN

Vene Neil fell on the ice and sprained his ankle.

Many from this vicinity attended the farmers institute.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thom were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Arthur Nelson is in a Chicago hospital. Dr. Jamison took him in Friday.

Mrs. Marjorie Cannon of Mt. Carroll College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, is home for a week.

Ed. Dodge of Rochester, Wisconsin, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity this week.

Mrs. Wm. Neil died at her home near Millburn Sunday evening. The funeral was held Wednesday at the house and interment in Millburn cemetery.

Church For Funerals Only.

New York has one church which is devoted entirely to funeral services. It is called the Funeral church, and its usefulness comes from the fact that many families living in small apartments in the city desire to have the last services for their dead conducted in a larger place than is provided by their home. Having no fixed church affiliation, they seek this place for the services.

Faithful to Duty.

When the army of Pompey stormed and took Jerusalem, at the moment the temple was taken, the priests were engaged with the daily sacrifice, and amid all the horrors which surrounded them, they continued their solemn duties unmoved, thinking it better to suffer whatever came upon them at their very altars than to omit anything their law required.

The Mote in Your Own Eye.

If you find yourself thinking more of the bad points of your friends and relatives than of their good ones, just stop a moment and ask yourself how you would like people to get into the habit of doing the same with you. Then start again right away and do better next time. Everybody has good points. Try to see them.—Argus.

He Would Join Him.

Hostess—"Why, Mr. Smith, I've hardly seen you all the evening! Now, I particularly want you to come and hear a whistling solo by my husband."— Smith (whose hearing is a trifle indistinct)—A whisky and soda with your husband? Well, thanks, I don't mind if I do have just one!"—Punch.

Educational Advancement.

The children at an Erith school were taken the other day to a traveling menagerie and circus in order to give them a practical lesson in natural history. Later on, we understand, they are to be taken to see a classical dancer in order to learn anatomy.—London Punch.

Cure for Sleeplessness.

If one is restless and cannot sleep at night, take a common towel, double it four times, dip in cold water and pin around the waist with a dry towel on the outside. For croup or sore throat, put the towels around the neck and they will give almost immediate relief.

Not a Real Genius.

A Connecticut man has an alarm clock which arouses his hens and feeds them at the proper time. Time wasted! A real genius would have spent his time inventing an alarm clock that would lay eggs and cackle at the completion of the feat.

In Modern Politics.

"I don't see anything that man has ever done that warrants his official importance," said the man who finds fault. "No," said Senator Sorghum. "Some of us get on not by what we have done, but by what we are willing to promise not to do."

The Duke's Dream.

The duke of Devonshire, who passed away some years ago, once said to a friend: "Yesterday I went to sleep, and I dreamed that I was addressing the house of lords, and when I awoke I found I was addressing the house of lords."—London Telegraph.

Humps and Mumps.

A hump-backed woman was passing when a little five-year-old, with a pitying look, said: "What's the matter with the lady, mamma? Has she got the mumps in her back?"—Philadelphia Record.

No Soft Winter.

"It's going to be a hard winter," said Mr. Growcher. "I hope so," replied the cheery citizen. "Let it freeze up and stay that way. I have no use for one of these mushy, thawing winters."

BARKER'S
IS THE MEDICINE FOR
Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds and Catarrh. All Dealers
Sold by B. H. Overton

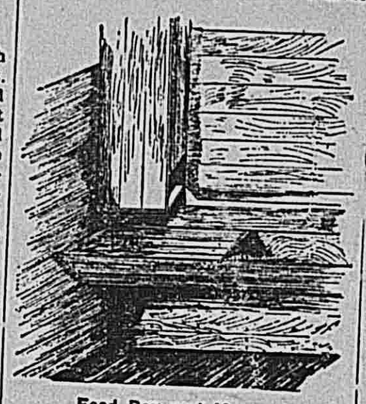
DAIRY

HANDY ARRANGEMENT IN BARN

Feed Box and Manger So Placed That Animal Will Clean Up Everything Without Wasting.

In arranging the feed box in the manger or hay shoot by a little care, we can soon save the first cost of material and labor, if an arrangement is put in like the one shown. The trough and manger should be at such a height that the animal when eating will have its head well up; just the same as a natural position. The trough or feed box should be two feet long, two feet wide and four feet deep. It will then be large enough in which to put chopped feed without the animal throwing it out with its nose.

The platform under the hay shoot should be four feet long, two feet wide and two inches below the level



Feed Box and Manger.

of the top of the feed box. The hay shoot should be about 16x20 inches. This will allow the animal ample room to get the hay out a mouthful at a time. What hay and chaff falls while eating falls on the platform so arranged for it and the beast will clean it up nicely without any waste whatever.

The opening just above the manger is for the convenience of the feeder. One can feed corn, chops or any variety of feeds without going behind or even into the stall where the animal is.

SHOW AND PRODUCING TYPES

Ayrshire Bred for Exhibition Has Been Developed for Beauty Alone—Conformation of Udder.

There are two kinds of Ayrshires—the show type and the producing type. The show type has been developed and bred for beauty alone. The genuine show udder must be compact and closely attached, both before and behind. The sole must be flat with no indentations between the teats and the udder must not protrude behind, but be carried up even with the **thighs and have small, cylindrical teats, evenly placed on the flat bot-**



Excellent Type of Ayrshire.

tom. This is the only kind of udder that can be shown in many years in succession and not become too pendant for the ring. Any intelligent dairyman knows that this type of udder is fleshy and does not belong to the best producers. This craze for tight, close, shallow udders started in the show ring about twenty-five years ago.

Value of Separator.

It is quite safe to say that a dairyman with ten average cows yielding five thousand pounds of milk each annually would, by the deep setting cold water system, lose at least 300 pounds of butter fat yearly, which would amount to about $90. From this one saving alone it can easily be figured that a cream separator will pay for itself every year in the saving of butter fat from the milk of ten cows.

Need of Silo Recognized.

To the up to date and progressive dairyman and to the most advanced cattle feeders, the use of the silo and the feeding of ensilage is recognized as being necessary to the greatest success in their respective lines of business.

Biggest Not Always Best.

The biggest cow is not always the best animal in the dairy by a long shot. Good quality may be contained in a small cow and some breeders assert that it is more frequently in the medium or even under-sized animal than in the larger ones.

CLEAN SEED BEFORE SOWING

Value of Fanning Mill Cannot Be Over-Estimated Where Wild Oat Is Practically Only Weed.

(By F. L. KENNARD, Assistant Agronomist, Idaho Experiment Station.)

Plan now to own or rent a good fanning mill, and clean and grade all seed grain before sowing next spring. In a section of the country where wild oat is practically the only weed of moment the value of a fanning mill cannot be over-estimated. Stop seeding wild oat with the seed grain and the problem will be much more easily solved.

A mill of the "gravity" type is far superior to the old form where the separating is done principally by the screens. Do not understand that the screens are not essential, for they are. What is meant is a combined form. The screens to sort and separate as to size, the blast to further separate as to specific gravity. The ideal seed grain is that which is free from foul matter and which has been graded to kernels of uniform size and weight. This can be accomplished only by the use of a mill of the type mentioned above.

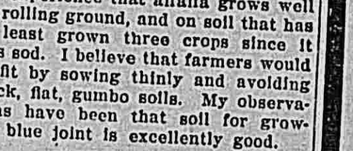
In grading, adjust the screens so as to remove the largest and smallest kernels, retaining only the medium-sized ones. And you will note how surprisingly uniform they are as to size. They are not, however, uniform as to weight, and if you have had wild oat on your farm, some will be found here. Adjust the blast so as to remove any chaff and light grains and most of the wild oat will also be removed. The result will be seed grain, the kernels of which are strikingly similar as to size and weight, free from chaff and dust and almost if not entirely free from wild oat.

MOVABLE RACKS FOR FODDER

Description and Illustration Is Given of Device That Is Inexpensive and Easy to Construct.

A response to a query for a rack to feed corn fodder to cattle and colts is given by a writer in the Wallace's Farmer and is as follows:

The drawing herewith will give an idea of the construction. The four corner posts are 4x4's. The sides and ends are made of 2x4's and a space of two feet wide is left for the cattle to feed through. The 2x4's are spiked or bolted onto the 4x4's. Two upright pieces of 2x4's are on each side, equi-



Movable Fodder Rack.

distant from each corner. Between these are two stub 2x4's coming up to the space left for the cattle to feed through.

My bunks have six cross 2x4's on each side, four below the feeding space and two above. These bunks are light and two boys can move them easily. They do this by simply upsetting them. There are no bottoms in the bunks.

Every day or two they are turned over once or twice to a fresh place, and the stalks left and gleaned over by the hogs, and serve as bedding for the steers until they are worked up and ready to be hauled to the field as manure.

I notice in the above description that I have neglected to mention that there should be one or two 2x4's across the top as a brace to stand the strain when they are upset, and the rubbing and pushing of the cattle.

Blue Joint Grass Soil.

For the past three years I have been growing alfalfa; however, there is only a small acreage in this neighborhood, yet in my judgment there will be an increase this year, says a writer in an exchange. It has been my experience that alfalfa grows well on rolling ground, and on soil that has at least grown three crops since it was sod. I believe that farmers would profit by sowing thinly and avoiding black, flat, gumbo soils. My observations have been that soil for growing blue joint is excellently good.

GARDEN and FARM NOTES

Have a sharp steel cutter on the plow.

Oats do not make as good a nurse crop for alfalfa as barley.

Provide the tomatoes with a support of some kind—trellis or stakes.

One of the best kinds of green food for winter use is clover or alfalfa hay.

Good time to get the manure pile out of sight and spread it over the fields.

Wheat responds to the use of fertilizers more rapidly than most farm crops.

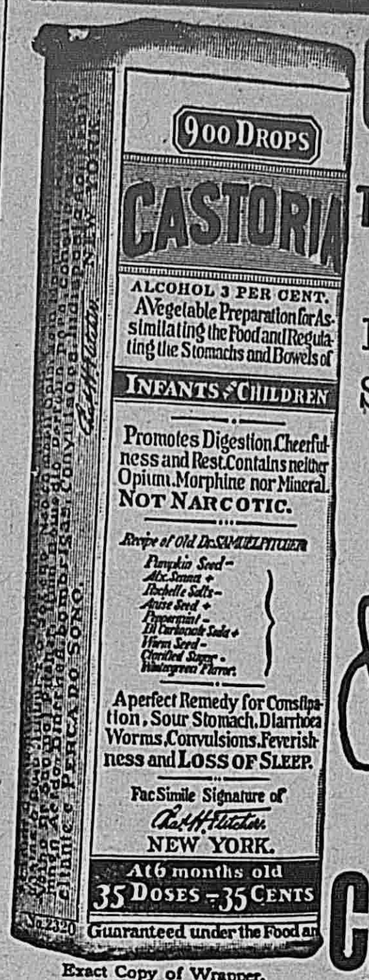
There are many crops which may be sown in the spring and make excellent pastures.

Good soil, good seed, good cultivation are essential points in growing good potatoes.

To retain soil moisture a loose mulch of between two or three inches is necessary.

Wod ashes may be applied at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels per 1,000 or 2,000 pounds to the acre.

Fall plowed ground can be planted fully ten days earlier than ground that is plowed in the spring.



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